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ХОРИЗОНТЪТ НА ПОЗНАНИЯТА БЪЛГАРИТЕ ПРЕЗ ВЕКОВЕТЕ



KOPMSOHIBIT HA DOSHAHMATA BULLARIA BEKOBETE



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СВЕДЕНИЯТА ЗА БЪЛГАРИТЕ БАЗИЛ-К' (БАРСУЛ/БЕРЗИЛ/БЕРСИЛ) В "ИСТОРИЯ НА АРМЕНЦИТЕ" НА МОЗЕС ХОРЕНАТЦ'И

THE HEAT BEFORE HE HERETH HOUSE HOUSE HERE HE SEE THE BEFORE BUT AND THE CHICARITY DESCRIPTION IN

"Когато не знаеш накъде си се запътил, обърни се и виж откъде идеш". (Древна китайска поговорка)

Целта на настоящото изследване на текста на "История на Арменците" (Patmut'iwn Hayoc'), чийто автор е Мозес Хоренатц'и, е да анализира систематично данните за Българите, съдържащи се в този важен исторически източник.

Арменската историческа наука счита Мозес Хоренатц'и за "баща на историята на Арменската народност". Предполага се, че той е роден в началото на V век и е починал не по-късно от 492 г. Наставката "атц'и" в родовото име Хоренатц'и показва, че произходът му е от селището Хорен, намиращо се в провинция Сиуник между реките Кур/Кура и Арашес/Аракс в днешна югоизточна Армения. Хоренатц'и е низбата на неговия род, т. е. географското определение за местопроизход. Такова определение за местопроизход срещаме в прозвища, дадени на хора в България, например: София'неца, Варне'неца, Чепелар'еца, Македон'еца, Траки'еца, Добруджа'неца и много други. Низбите могат да бъдат също и народностни определения, които стават родови имена, например: Бугар'чев, Българ'анов, Татар'чев; Маджар'ов, Влах'ов, Куман'ов, Халач'ев, Китан'чев, Цан'ев, Арнауд'ов, Казак'ов и др.

До края на VIII век Арменците са били в географска близост с Българските групи, населяващи Кавказките области. Данните на Арменските летописци, географи и енциклопедисти са извънредно ценни извори за изследванията на историята на Българите. Хоренатц'и е бил съвременник на епохата на Хуно – Българското надмощие в Европа, Средна и Западна Азия. По негово време в

тази част на Евразийския континент са властвували следните монарси:

Хуно – Български монарси Улдин/Йюлдин		Източно Римски (Византийски) императори		Персийски шахиншахове (царе на царете)	
		Теодосий I	379 - 395	Шапур III	383 - 388
	пр. 395 – 410	Аркадий	395 - 408	Бахрам IV	388 - 399
Донат	пр. 410 – 412	Теодосий II	408 - 450	Яздигерд I	399 - 420
Харатун/Харадон		Марциан	450 - 457	Бахрам V (Гур)	
вде идеии [«] .	пр. 412 – 420	Лъв I	457 - 474		420 - 438
Мунжук/Мужунг		Лъв II	473 - 474	Яздигерд II	438 - 457
Persudica navo	420 - 430	Зенон	474 - 475	Хормизд III	457 - 459
Октар	430	Базилиск	475 - 476	Фируз/Пероз	459 - 484
Poa/Pya	430 - 433	Зенон (отново)		Валарш	484 - 488
Бледа	433 - 444	OTHEOTHER.	476 - 491	Кавад/Кубат	488 - 496
Аттила	444 - 453	Анастасий I	D. OHPHTE	Джамасп	496 - 498
Еллак	453 - 455	491 – 518		Кавад/Кубат (отново)	
	sec Mopensur	yka chara ivic		goros arateon	498 - 531

След 455 година империята на Аттила се разпада на западна и източна. Западната е управлявана от монарха Денгизих/Денцик, 455—469, а източната от Ернак/Ирник – от 455 г. до смъртта му, вероятно около 480 г. Ернак/Ирник е включен в "Именника на Българските Кханове", където предшествуващите го владетели са включени в епохата на родоначалника на Българските монарси – Ави-Тохол – от 153 до 453 г. Имената и датите на властвуване на гореспоменатите монарси са нужен справочник при осмислянето на това, което следва.

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Първа част

БЕРЗИЛИЯ/БЕРСИЛИЯ/БАРСИЛИЯ В ПЪРВА САРМАТИЯ

На 6 и 7 юни 1988 г. в град Казан – столица на автономната република Татарстан, наследница на Волжка България, - се състоя конференция на тема "Ранните Българи в Източна Европа". Нито един археолог и/или историк от Дунавска България не взе участие със свой доклад. Единствено сп. "Археология" (1) в София публикува кратка бележка на археолога Рашо Рашев под рубриката "Критики и рецензии". Там се съобщава за издаването през 1989 г. в град Казан на сборник със заглавието "Ранние Болгары в Восточной Европе", в който са включени докладите, четени на тази важна конференция (2). Един от тези доклади - "Дагестан и Страна БЕРСИЛИЯ" - на дагестанския археолог М. Г. Магомед'ов, отваря за разисквания темата за Българската група БЕРЗИЛ/БЕР-СИЛ/БАРСУЛ ("БАЗИЛ-К' в трудовете на средновековните Арменски автори). Той остро критикува досегашните повърхностни и едностранчиви изследвания на тази тема и счита, че хронологията, дадена в "История на Арменците" на Мозес Хоренатц'и съвпада с историческите сведения за БЕРЗИЛ-ите/БЕРСИЛ-ите/БАР-СУЛ-ите още от времето на древните историци като Херодот, Плиний, Страбон, Помпоний Мела и др. Тези автори са знаели за присъствието на Български групи, заедно или в съседство с древните Скити на север от Кавказ. Кога се появява обобщителният етноним "Българи" за тях е предмет на отделен анализ. Известно е, че древните и средновековни автори често свързват Българите със Скитите. Това се дължи до голяма степен на факта, че Български групи са населявали Скитски територии, но най-вече на сродната им култура и извънредно тесните във всяко отношение връзки, които те са имали през древността и особено по време на пребиваването им в Южен Сибир и в района на днешна Тува, които земи могат да се считат за пра-родината на много Алтайски и Скитски

БИБЛИОГРАФСКИ СПРАВОЧНИК И ЦИТАТИ, ВКЛЮЧЕНИ В НЕГО, КЪМ ТЕКСТА НА ПЪРВА ЧАСТ "СВЕДЕНИЯ ЗА БЪЛГАРИТЕ БАЗИЛ-К' (БАРСУЛ/БЕРЗИЛ/БЕРСИЛ) В "ИСТОРИЯТА НА АРМЕНЦИТЕ" ОТ МОЗЕС ХОРЕНАТЦ'И

1. Сп. "Археология", книга 2, 1991, стр. 54/5.

2. "Ранние Болгары в Восточной Европе", Казан 1989 г., изд. Академия Наук СССР Казанский Филиал, редколегия: А. Х. Халик'ов, Е. П. Казак'ов, Ф. Ш. Хузин.

3. Omeljan Pritsak & Norman Gold: "Khazarian Hebrew Documents of the Tenth Century", p. 143, Kornell Univerity Press, London, 1982.

4. Otto Maenhen Helfen: "The World of the Huns:, p. 443.

4А. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 226: "... Только в восточной части Кавказа они (арабские писатели) указывают одиннадцать "царей гор" или "Царей горы Кабх (Кавказ), владеющими следующими княжествами: Сериром, Маскатом, Филаном, Лакзом, Шабираном, Хамзином, Мираном, Табарсараном, ТУМАНОМ, Зирикирином, Синданом или Мазданом... К югу от Серира помещались: ТУМАН, Зирикирин, Хамзин и Синдан. Все они размещались севернее Дербента на месте позднейшних владений: Даргинского, Кара-Кайтахского и Дербентского..."

4Б. М. И. Артаманов: "История Хазар", стр. 228: "... Страна Хамзин (у Ибн Русте - Хайзан), т. е. ДЖИДАН (ГУННОВ), а у Ибн Хордадбеха и Ибн ал-Факиха она же называется царством СУВАР 120 по имени гуннов-савир. До арабско-хазарской войны это действительно было, как говорит Масуди, самое могущественное царство в этих краях 121. Столицею был город ВАРАЧАН. Однако после разгрома, учиненного здесь арабами, это царство распалось на две части, соответственно двум БОЛГАР-СКИМ ПЛЕМЕНАМ, КОТОРЫЕ ВХОДИЛИ В ЕГО СОСТАВ - СА-ВИР-СУВАР И БАРСИЛ-БЕРСУЛА. НАСЕЛЕННАЯ САВИРАМИ ЮЖНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ЦАРСТВА СТАЛА НАЗЫВАТЬСЯ ПО ИМЕНИ ГЛАВНОГО ГОРОДА ХАМЗИНА (ХАСИНА), КОТОРЫЙ НЕРЕДКО УПОМИНАЕТСЯ В СООБЩЕНИЯХ ОБ АРАБО-ХАЗАРСКОЙ ВОЙ-НЕ. Это был первый хазарский город, который встретился Джарраху и Масламе в их походах к северу от Дербента. Если это тот же город, что и Хайзан, то именно к нему вела дорога по горам и ущельям с 12 остановками на пути из столицы Серира Хумрадж. Это его царь исповедовал три религии одновременно: в пятницу от молился с мусульманами, в субботу с евреями, а в воскресенье с христианами. "Все последователи этих религий призывают к своей вере и каждый думает, что истина в руках его, а вне его религии – ложь, а я – думал этот царь – исповедую все религии, так что постигаю истину всех религий 122 ... 10 фарсахах от Хамзина, в городе Ранхаз (у Гардези в самом Хамзине) находилось грамадное дерево; жители собирались к нему каждую среду, вешали плоды, поклонялись и приносили жертвы ¹²³. Этот культ дерева живо напоминает тот, с которым в VII в. епископ Исраел столкнулся в той же стране гуннов ¹²³.

Северная част царства гуннов, где находилась его столица, "ВЕЛИ-КОЛЕПНЫЙ ГОРОД ВАРАЧАН", ОБРАЗОВАЛА ОСОБОЕ ВЛАДЕ-НИЕ – БЕЛЕНДЖЕР или БУЛКЕР-БОЛГАР. НАСЕЛЕНИЕ ЕГО СО-СТОЯЛО ИЗ БАРСИЛ-БЕРСУЛА, ОДНОГО ИЗ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ БОЛГАР. После разгрома города ВАРАЧАНА (он же ВАНАНДАР), называвшегося у арабов, так же, как и страна, – БЕЛЕНДЖЕР, и перенесенная столицы хазар на Волгу, главным городом этой части страны гуннов стал СЕМЕНДЕР. Согласно Масуди (первая половина X в.) цар Семендера был мусульманин и причислял себя к арабскому роду Кахтан, других мусульман в его стране не было. Назывался или титуловался он Салифан 125...".

4B. M. Kiel: article "Othman Pazar", publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam², vol. letter "O", p. 186: "... a group of Yüruks of the RHODOPES (TANRI DAG) IN SOUTHERN BULGARIA had "forthy years ago migrated to a place called Aladja Kilise in Gerilova (Gerlovo) in the direction of Dobrudja..."

5. "The Chronicle of Theophanes", An English translation of ANNI MUNDI 6096–6305 (A. D. 602–813) with introduction and notes by Harry Turtledove,

University of Pensylvania Press, 1982, p. 134.

6. Георги Кедрин-Йоан Скилица: "Константин Копроним умира при Похода Срещу Българите", превод В. Тъпкова-Заимова, ГИБИ, VI, в "Извори за Българската история", том XI, БАН, стр. 219.

7. "The Chronicle of Theophanes", Ibid., pp. 147/8.

8. Маргарита Ваклинова: "Археологията и Някои Проблеми на Етногенезата на Българите", публ. в "Проблеми на Развитието на Българската Народност и Нация", БАН, 1988, стр. 102; Д. Стоянова-Серафимова: "Средновековен некропол при с. Туховище", С., 1981 (сравни с Тутхон, Българското име на Ахелон ('Αχελών), което правилно трябва да се чете Тотхун или Тохун; сравни THOCHUN, Българското име на кримския Анхиал (на Керченския залив); сравни с "Токту мъж Българин" (ἄγὸρα Βούλγαρον), брат на Баян в "История на Първото Българско Царство", част І, стр. 386, 407, от В. Златарски); Ек. Манова: "Средновековен Некропол Край Златоград" - Родопски Зборник, т. № 2; А. Х. Халик'ов: Татар хал кынын, килепе чыгыши", 1974, стр. 32; П. В. Денисов: "Этнокультурные параллели дунайских болгар и чувашей", Чебокссары, 1969; Живко Аладжов, Никола Овчаров: "Данни за Пра-Българското присъствие в Родопската област", публ. в "Доклади: Българските Земи в Древността, България през Средновековието", Втори Международен Конгрес по Българистика, София, 23 май – 3 юни 1986 г., изд. БАН, София, 1987, стр. 294-300: "Все още се шири погрешното мнение, че пра-Българите обитават само част от днешна Североизточна България, като се игнори-

ра всякакво тяхно по-нататъшно разселване. Наистина тези краища са ЗАСЕЛЕНИ ОТ КОМПАКТНИ ПРАБЪЛГАРСКИ МАСИ, но от изворите е известно, че на Балканския полуостров се заселва и втора голяма група от прабългарско население начело с Кубер¹. Първоначално тя обитава само югоизападните предели – КЕРАМИСИЙСКОТО ПОЛЕ"². И двете групи Пра-Българи обаче се отличават с подчертана мобилност, а и водят активна военна политика в края на VII и първата половина на VIII в., което води до още по-голямото им разселване из полуострова. Тук могат да се включат такива дейности като опита за превземането на Солун в 686-687 г.3; войната между Българи и Византийци в 688-689 г., завършила с голямо поражение на Юстиниан II, независимо от коя група прабългари се е водила – Аспаруховата или Куберовата⁴. Активни военни действия водят Аспаруховите пра-Българи в югоизточния край на полуострова в 705, 708, 711-712 г.⁵ От друга страна, Куберовите прабългари се разделят на два клона и обхващат все по-голями части и земи на юг и югозапад⁶. България и пра-Българите от североизточните области са действен фактор и след правителствената криза чак до края на IX в., а Куберовите прабългари са добре познати на Византийските хронисти и са играли голяма роля в политиката на Балканите дори до средата на X в. (това, което следва е също много важно)..."

9. Plamen Tzvetkov: "A History of the Balkans...", pp. 104/5, and note ll.

10. Д. Ангелов: "Образуването на Българската Народност", С., 1981, стр. 290. На стр. 291 е дадена подробна библиография; Кирил Попов: "Български Народни Орнаменти", с обстойна литература – Български художник, 1986; Тачо Танев: "Българското Везмо и Изтокът" изд. от "Известия на Българската Орда", София 1941.

11. James E. McKeithen: "The Risalah of Ibn Fadlan, an anotated translation with Introduction", Ph. D. dissertation for Doctor of Phylosophy, Indiana University, 1979; A. Zeki Validi Togan: "Ibn Fadlan's Reisebericht, Leipzig,

1939.

12. "Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", trans, and commentary on the Literary Sources by Robert W. Thomson. Harvard University Press, 1978, p. 211, and note 12: BASILK": They were Hunno-Bulgarians; see Tomaschek, "BARSELT", in PW, V col. 28, Maquart, Streifzüge, p. 490. For the BASILK' in Armenia cf. II 58, 85, and III 12 for attacks by northerners; Професор М. Артаманов в "История Хазар на стр. 183/4 също отъждествява "Барсил/Берсил/Берсул" с Хунно-Българите: "... Согласно другому арабскому писателю – Ибн Хордадбеху (9-ти в.), царство находившееся к северу Дербента, называлось, С-У-Р, САВИР или СУВАР. Судя по этому наименованию, охватывало одно из ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ БОЛГАР, РАНЕЕ ИЗ-ВЕСТНОЕ ПОД ИМЕНЕМ САВИР. Византийские и армянские источники обычно называют САВИР ГУННАМИ. Естественно по этому можно предположить, что "царство гуннов", о котором говорят армянские и

арабские писатели, тожественно с царством САВИР Ибн Хордадбеха. Однако возможно и другое предположение, основанное на названии столицы "царства гуннов" - ВАРАЧАНА. Это имя в различных вариантах упоминается не только в армянских, но и в византийских, в арабских и в еврейских источниках и, очевидно, связывается с названием страны БАР-СИЛИЯ И ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ БОЛГАР – БЕРСИЛИЕВ, БАРСИЛОВ ИЛИ БЕРСУЛА (бел. № 8: BARS-LI or BARAS-LI – тюркская контрукция с суффиксом "LI" (Д. Т.: сравни с "Калкаш-ли'ев, Татар-ли'ев, Свищов-ли'ята и други) тогда как армянская форма - ВАРАЧАН - представляет ту же основу и иранским окончанием "AN" (V. Minorsky: "A New Book...", pp. 125/6... если это так если БЕЛЕНДЖЕР всего только направильное написание имени БОЛГАР, то, следовательно, царство гуннов иначе именовалось ЦАРСТВОМ БОЛГАР, название которых, как известно, очен часто сочеталось с наименованием ГУННЫ - ГУННЫ-БОЛ-ГАРЫ. С другой стороны НЕСОМНЕННО, ЧТО САВИРЫ (СУВАРИ) И БАРСИЛЫ (БЕРСУЛА) ОТНОСИЛИСЬ К БОЛГАРСКИМ ПЛЕМЯ-HAM..."

13. Otto Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", pp. 44, 447, 450, 501.

14. "The Chronicle of Theophanes", op. cit., pp. 5/6.

15. Prof. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", - Princeton

University Press, 1954, pp. 41/2.

16. V. Minorsky: A New Book on the Khazars", chapter III in "The Turks, Iran and the Caucasus in the Middle Ages", Variorum Reprints, London, 1978, р. 124; М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", 1962, стр. 132.

17. Prof. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", op. cit., p. 44, n. 20; Peter Golden: "Khazar Studies", Akadémiai Kiadó – Budapest 1980,

v. I, p. 245.

18. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 132.

19. П. К. Коковцов: "Еврейско-хазарская переписка X века. Л., 1932, стр. 91/2; Христо Димитров: "Болгария и хазары в VII – VIII веках", стр. 52. Печат "Bulgarian Historical Review", 1989; "Hudud al-'Alam" – The Regions of the World, A Persian Geography, Trans. by V. Minorsky, Edited C. E. Bosworth, London, 1970, p. 470.

20. "Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 200.

21. "The Cambridge History of Iran", vol. 3, chapter "Iran, Armenia and Georgia", by David Marshal Lang, pp. 515, 526/7; Борис Симеонов: "Произход и Значение на личното име Хан Аспарух", стр. 42; О. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 384, n. 79.

22. O. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 443.

23. William Montgomery McGovern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia" – A Study of the Scythians and the Huns and the Part they Played in World History, pp. 486/7, The University of Northern Carolina Press, 1939; Priscus: "Fragmenta", 33, Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum", IV.

24. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., pp. 236/7.

24A. V. Minorsky: "A History of Sharvan and Darband", W. Heffer & Sons Ltd. Cambridge 1958, p. 138: "... BIGHIR, or BUGHUR, at the source of the Gök-chay (D. T.: at the southeastern slopes of the Caucasus range in the province of Shekki in Eastern Transcaucasia); V. Minorsky: article "Shekki", publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam. vol. letter "S", p. 346: "... The usual boundaries of Shekki were: on the east, the Gök-čai which separates it from Shirwan..." "Among, the places mentioned in Albania by Ptolemy χαβάλα and αὶ ᾿Αλβὰνιαι πύλαι οccupying the same position, long 80°, lat. 47°, must correspond to Kabala (in Shekki, near the river Gök-chay) and to the PASSES which above it give access to the valley of (the river) Samur (khačmaz and Kutkashen roads)..."

25. "Cambridge History of Iran", vol. III, chapter "The Reign of Shapur II"

p. 137.

26. Ibid., p. 211, Chapter "Late Antiquity".

27. Ibid., p. 142, chapter "Iran under the Sasanians".

28. Ibid., pp. 211/2.

29. David Marshal Lang: "The Bulgarians, from the Pagan Times to the Ottoman Conquest", – Thames and Hundson Ltd. 1976, p. 31: "... KIDAR-BULGAR, by the last named of which he (Anania Shirakats'i) meant the KIDARITES, a branch of the HUNS..." (D. M. Land has been professor of Caucasian Studies at the University of London).

30. Chronographus anni ССССІІІ, р. 105, в ЛИБИ, 1, с. 80, изд. БАН; А. Бурмов: "Исторически Вести за ПраБългарите до края на VI в.", стр. 3 –

ГСУИФФ, том XLVI, 2 - София 1948.

30A. "Moses Khorenats'i", op. cit., p. 135, note 6: "... Moses refers several times to the barbarous races north of the Caucasus; here he means the Bulgars; see II 9. Cf. II for references to the BASILK'.

31. В. Златарски: "Известието на Михаил Сирийски за Преселването на Българите", стр. 47/8, с данни извлечени от автора Захари Ритор.

32. Димитър Ангелов: "Образуването на Българската Народност"; стр. 235, бел, № 39.

33. Juvaini: "The History of the World Conqueror", p. 357, n. 15: "... Ai

(NAY) could be either Tai', maternal uncle (...) or TAI' colt (...)..."

34. "Mosess Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 55: "... the unknown Mar Abas was associated in early tradition with the discovery of an inscription preserved on a stele in the old Armenian capital... But Mar Abas was not the author of the so-called "Primary History"; the latter whose identity is unknown, refers to Mar Abas as the "chronicler" (the composer) of the following account of the Parthian Arsacids..."

35. G. Vernadsky: "Ancient Russia", p. 67: "... Herodotus says 'the Massagetae wear garments similar to Scythians, their way of life is likewise

close to that of the Scythians..."

36. Omeljan Pritsak: "Origin of Rus'", op. cit., pp. 61/2.

37. Ibid, op. cit., p. 243.

38. "The Gothic History of Jordanes" – introduction and commentary by Charles Christopher Mierow, Ph. D. – Cambgidge: Speculum Historiale, 1960, p. 60.

- 39. Prof. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus'", vol. one: "Old Scandinavian Sources other than the Sagas", Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1981, p. 582.
- 40. Ibid, op. cit., p. 671.

41. Ibid, op. cit., p. 680.

42. Francis Dvornik: "Les Slaves", Paris 1870, ed. du Seuil. В индекса,

Скандинавският вожд е даден като Български владетел.

- 42A. "Hudud al-'Alam (The Regions of the World), A Persian Geography 372 A. H. 982 A. D., Translated and Explained by V. Minorsky, Luzac & Company Ltd., London, 1970, p. 320: "... the Bulgar tribe of Asgil/Ashkil... "Between the Bulkar (read as in Ibn Rusta and Bakri: 'Pecheneg, cf. also '6,45: The Turkish Pechenegs are said to live north of the Bulghar...) country and that of the ASGIL WHO ARE ALSO OF THE BULKAR...".
- 43. O. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., pp. 249/250, 297 (and note 1).

44. Ibid, p. 418; Agathias III, 4, 6, Keydell 1967, 899-13.

45. O. Maenchen Helfen, op. cit., 419; Cosmographia, Pinder-Parthey 1848, $170_{15} - 171_2$.

46. A. K. Narain: "Indo-Europeans in Inner Asia" - in "The Cambridge

History of Early inner Asia", p.p. 172/3.

- 47. "Abu Hamid El Granadino Y Su Relacio'n de Viaje por Tierras Eurasiáticas" por César Dubler, Madrid, 1953, p. 54: "Encima de este pais (Bulgar) HAY PUEBLES INNUMERABLES QUE PAGAN TRIBUTO AL REY DE BULGAR...: p. 55: "... (La ciudad de BULGAR) ejerce su imperio sobre pueblos que le pagan tributo y que están separados de ella por distancia de un mes de camino. Se llaman WISU. También domina otros pueblos llamados ARW. Donde se caza el castor, el armiño y la ardilla de PETIT-GRIS muy buena..."
- 48. "The Risalah of Ibn Fadian: An Annotated Translation with Introduction" by James E. McKeithen, partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Phylosophy in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Indiana University, 1979, p.p. 117/8: "... The (Bulgar) King moved from the water they called Khallajah (the name of three lakes) to a river named Jawshiz and stayed there for two months. He then wanted to leave³⁶⁸, and sent to a people called SUWAZ instructing them to depart with him (note 369: In the Mashhad ms. n. 369: Suwan). According to Kovalevski (Kniga, p. 223, n. 599) the sedentary elements of this people or tribe represent the ancestors of the present day Chuvash, who separated from the tribal confederation dominated by the Bulghars in opposition to the coming of Islam. The

nomadic elements of the SUWAZ eventually became Islamicized and are connected with the later Bulghar city known as SUWAR which represented the Bulghar pronounciation and indicated that this element of the Suwaz was assimilated by the Bulghars. According to Kovalevskii's theory, the majority of the Suwaz moved subsequently to the right bank of the Volga in order to avoid the pressures of Islamization. See Kovalevskii, Chuvashi i Bulgary, pp. 45, 49–51. Njgan (Reisebericht, pp. 203–210) sees a definite connection between a Hunnic tribe of THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS, THE SABIRS, and the SUWAR of the middle Volga, and suggests that the SUWAR OR SUWAZ may have been the remnant of a ruling people from the western Turkistan."

49. Виж карта на стр. 389 от "Hudud al-'Alam", ор. cit.

50. H. H. Howorth: "The Westerly Drifting of Nomads from the Fifth to the 19th Century. Part XI. THE BULGARIANS", publ. in "The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Irland", vol. III, London 1874, p. 285: "... After the Kazan Tatars, the most important tribe of Great Bulgaria is that of the Chuvashes... They first appear under the name CHUVASHES, in the "Russian Chronicles" of the latter part of the 15th century. They were then continually in alliance with the Kazan Tatars in their raids upon Russia (see Karamzin's "History", vol. v, vi, and vii, passim)... Now it is remarkable that the peninsula on the Irtysh, where the city of Tumen, the former capital of the ancient Siberian Khanat, stands, is called by the Russian chroniclers TSCHU VATCH or CHUVATCH. This at once gives a clue to the etymology of the name Chuvash or Tschuvatch..."

51. "History of the Armenians", Translation and Commentary on the Literary Sources by Robert W. Thomson, p. 135: "... because the colony of the VLENDUR BULGAR VUND dwelt in the area (the "Unwooded or Upper Basean), was called VANAND AFTER HIS HAME (n. 9.: VLENDUR: Khalatiants' (Arshakidy, pp. 31ff) and Marquart (streifzüge, pp. 57, 500) suggest that this name may be a variant form for the OLKHONTOR BULGARS mentioned in the decription of the Bulgars north of the Caucasus in the Ashkharhats' – uyts', L. R., p. 101 (not in the SR). Malkhasyants' (apparatus ad loc. and n. 77) explains the term as the Mongolian BAGHATUR ("HERO")..."

52. "Hudud al-'Alam", translated by V. Minorsky, p. 469 in his commentary, note 1: "The form W. L. ND. R peculiar to Mas'udi results from the dissimilation N. N. > L. N. Cf. the Armenian form VL\(\partial\) NDUR.

53. G. Khalatiants': "Armjanskie Arshakidy v "Istorii Armenii" Moiseja Khorenskago, 2 pts., Trudy po Vostokovedeniju, izdamaemye Lazarevskim Institutom Vostochnykh Jazykov, Bypusk XIV. Moscow 1903, pp. 31ff.

54. J. Markwart (Marquart): "Osteuropaische und ostasiatische Streifzüge",

Leipzig, 1903; reprinted Hildescheim, 1961., pp. 57, 500.

55. E. H. Parker: "A Thousand Years of the Tartars", first published in 1895, second edition revised 1924 and reprinted 1969 by Dawson of Pall Mall, London, p. 7: "Chapter II: The Reign of the Conqueror Baghdur (Mao-tun or

Mê-t'ê), references are given on pp. 7, 12, 15, 18, 22, 33, 44, 51, 61, 72/3, 84, 87, 89, 118, 140/1.

56. C. E. Bosworth and Sir Gerard Clauson: "Al-Xwarazmi on the Peoples of Central Asia", p. 12: "... It is generally agreed that BAGBUR, FAGFUR, etc., go back to a specifically Sogdian translation of the Chinese title T'IENTZŮ (Giles, Chinese-English Dictionary, nos. 11, 208; 12, 317) "SON OF HEAVEN". It must be Sogdian because the Sogdians, through their mercantile activities, were the earliest Iranians to be in prolonged contact with China, and it seems phonetically quite reasonable. In Sogdian, "GOD, HEAVEN", was by (VAG); "SON" is habitually represented in the texts by the Aramaic BRY, but the native word was probably PRW and the whole word have been VAGPUR"..."

57. Peter A. Boodberg: "Marginalia to the Histories of the Northern Dynasties", publ. in "The Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies", vol. 3, 1938, p.

238: "... T'IEN-TZÚ or its persian-turkic translation BAYPUR..."

58. "El-Mas'udi's Historical Encyclopedia", entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems", translated from Arabic by Aloys Spenger, M. D., vol. I – London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Irland, 1841, pp. 326/7: "... The common people give to the king the title Baghbúr (or Faghfúr*), which means the son of Heaven; but the title by which he is addressed is Ti'emhian, (Tien-hia) and not Baghfúr... (*Bagh means, according to el-Asma'i, God or Idol: hence Bagdad means the gift of God, and Bagistan a temple (Bagoda?), in the Sind and Persian languages, particulatly in Pehlewi Búr means Son. In the east the ether or heaven has been considered as God; and hence the word Bagh seems to imply both meanings. Bagfúr is, therefore, a literal translation of Tien-Tçe. "Pour mieux faire comprendre de quel ciel ils veulent parler," says Visdelou, "ils poussent la généalogie plus loin. Ils lui (to the emperor) donnent le ciel pour père, la terre pour mére, le soleil pour frere', et la lune pour soeur ainée.)

59. Prof. Omeljan Pritsak: "Die Bulgarische Fürstenliste und die Sprache der ProtoBulgaren", publ. in "Ural-Altaische Bibliothek", printed by Otto Harrassowitz-Wiesbaden, 1955, pp. 1-108. Page 64: "... Der Herrscherstamm der Hiung-nu heißt in den chin. Quelle – wie oben erwähnt – T'u-ko; die alte Aussprache dieser chin. Zeichen war: archaisch. *d'o-klâk, altchin. *d'uo-klo (= μογπο)². Der Urahn der T'u-ko, d.h. der *d'ou-klo, ist der Reichsgründer der Hiung-nu,... Mao-tun (207–174) gewesen; die alte Aussprache dieses Namens war *bək (mək)-tuən, *also 'Bəktun'Biktun³. Da unsere Fürstenliste zunächst auf Griechisch verfaßt wurde (s. oben S. 14), kann der Anlaut B – im Namen VIXTUN sowohl v– als auch b– bezeichnet haben. Das heißt, das BИХТҰН als *BIXTUN gedeutet werden kann.

Wir dürfen wohl den fraglichen Satz wie folgt übersetzen: "Dieser Fürst (Kormisoš) löste das Geschlecht der DOULO (= T'u-ko, *DUO-LO) das ist (das Geschlecht des) VUXTUN (= Mao-tun, *BIKTUN) ab."

Prof. Omeljan Pritsak: "Kultur und Sprache der Hunnen", publ. in Studies in Medieval Eurasian History", chapter VII, pp. 238–249. Page 245: "... Die Verbindung HIUNG-nu HUNNEN-BULGAREN findet ihre Bestätigung in einer interessanten Quelle, der sog. bulgarischen Fürstenliste... Das zweite Datum ist 453, das Jahr des Regierungsantritts des Sohnes von Attila, Irnik (= Ἡρνάχ, Hernac), des Stammvaters der Bulgaren..."

60. "Sharaf al-Zaman Tahir Marvazi on China, the Turks and India", Arabic text (circa A. D. 1120) with an English translation and commentary by V. Minorsky, p. 36: "... the king of the Turks is called Khaqan and the king of the

Bulghars B. T. LTU..."

61. N. I. Ashmarin: "Bolgari i Čuwashi" – Isv'estija obshč. Archeologii; Istorii i Etnografii pri Imp. Kazanskom Universitetie, vol. XVIII, Kazan, 1898 (1908); W. Barthold: "Bulghar", article publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam¹, vol. letter "B", p. 788/9.

62. Виж стр. 68, 200–202, бел. 22 във втората част на настоящата книга със заглавие "Хуно-Българската Църковна Писменност"и бел. 86, 93–98 в третата част; V. Minorsky: "Hudud al-'Alam" – Commentary, pp. 466–471: Karl Heinrich Menges: "The Oriental Elements in the Vocabulary of the Oldest Russian Epos, The Igor' Tale", publ. in the Supplement to "Word", Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York, pp. 10–13.

63. K. H. Menges: "The Oriental Elements...", op. cit., p. 13.

64. O. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., pp. 81/2: "... From Priscus we know that there was a fourth brother, Oebarsius/, (ὡηβάρς) who was still alive in 448 (340). He did not share the rulership with Octar and Ruga..." Page 418: "... Attila's paternal uncle Oebarsios ('Ωηβάρσιος)... Page 419: "... BARS, "tiger, leopard, lynx" (395) is one of the most common words in Turkic (Altaic) names..."

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Втора част

ХУНО-БЪЛГАРСКАТА ЦЪРКОВНА ПИСМЕНОСТ

Имената на Константин-Кирил и Методий са станали "национална гордост" в България и са придобили характера на свещена догма по подобие на догмата за девствеността на Света Богородица. За това е допринесло до известна степен и канонизирането им от православната Християнска църква, в която те са придобили положението на светци.

В края на XX век научната мисъл създава нужда от задълбочени изследвания и личностите и дейността на Константин-Кирил и Методий не ще могат да ги избегнат. Кое е факт, кое – мит, а кое – легенда и как те могат да бъдат разграничени едно от друго?

В следващите редове на тази част от настоящата книга се търсят отговорите на тези въпроси.

* * *

В "Пространното Житие" на Константин-Кирил е споменато, че той, заедно с брат си Методий, е престоял продължително време (от 860 до 861 г.) в кримския град Херсон/Херсонес и околностите му, преди да се отправят със специалната си мисия при Кхазарите. В Крим Константин е намерил църковна книжнина - Евангелие и Псалтир, - написани с азбука ("писмо"), тълкуванията за която са предизвикали възбудени полемики. В запазения стар южнославянски препис на "Житието" от 1469 г. е записано: "... И обрът же ту Евангелие и Псалтирь рушкым писменен писано...". В този текст не става въпрос на какъв език, а с какви букви ("писмо") са били написани Евангелието и Псалтирът. "Рушкы" за руските историци означава "росъскы" букви, поради което те произволно започват да тълкуват, че Константин-Кирил се бил запознал още по време на престоя си в Крим с руска, т. е. източнославянска азбука преди съставянето на "глаголицата". За да бъдат по-убедителни, тези историци фалшифицират в по-късните преписи на "Житието" думата "рушкы", като я заменят с "росъскы" или "роусскыми

Кюл и на изток от Бугур и Куча/Кучи)... Согдийското, Согдийско-Уйгурското и манихейското писма се пишат от дясно наляво, както всички семитски и най-древните от Гръцките писма: в надписите при Орхон думите са разположени по Китайски начин отгоре надолу с последователност на колоните от дясно на ляво, също както при Китайците. В някои редки ръкописи с руническо писмо линиите са хоризонтални... Тюрките, както и другите Алтайски (народи) са се запознали с изкуството на писмеността чрез контактите си с Китайците...".*

Какви са заключенията от горните откъси от изследванията на професор Карл Менгес? Трябва да ги разглеждаме като още една стъпка към хоризонта на познанията, с която той се разширява. Ще обърнем внимание на текста на Ибн ал-Надин, който ни казва, че "...Българите и Тибетците пишат с Китайско и манихейско писмо", а също и на текста на Мовсес Дасхуранц'и там, където, споменавайки за "разчленения език", той говори и за писмото на Българските групи, на които Мащоц-Мезроб е "дал" азбука. Няма съмнение, че той също е бил съставител на това "писмо", а не негов създател.

БИБЛИОГРАФСКИ СПРАВОЧНИК И ЦИТАТИ, ВКЛЮЧЕНИ В НЕГО, КЪМ ТЕКСТА НА ВТОРА ЧАСТ "ХУНО-БЪЛГАРСКА ЦЪРКОВНА ПИСМЕНОСТ"

1. Емил Михайлов: "Руси и Българи през Ранното Средновековие", (университетско издателство "Климент Охридски", 1990 г.), стр. 111; Henryk Paszkiewicz: "The Making of the Russian Nation", р.10: "... Moscow's tendency to form her own version of history; corresponding to her aspirations and political claims..." ор. cit., р. 313, note 329: "... In order to bolster up these far reaching claims, the other chronicles were suitably 'corrected' and supporting documents were fabricated in Moscow, ef. A. Hedensky, Fal'sifikatsiya dokumentov v Moskovskom gosudarste XVI – XVII, v.v., p. I, 1933, p. 85 (The forging and falsification of historical documents was one of the efficient instruments of Rus'ian absolutism for vindicating its existence') (... The records of the 14th century chronicles have been handed down to us not in their original form but in the altered versions produced by later compilers in the execution of

^{*} Ibid., chapter IV, pp. 92-99, 109.

the political tasks allotted to them. In particular, the Tverin entries were distorted after having passed through the censorship of Moscow')..."; op. cit., p. 54, note 234: "...we are again faced by an instance of the tendency so frequent in Russian historiography to 'correct' i.e., rather to distort the text of the source..."

1А. "Большая Советская Энциклопедия", Главный редактор С. И. Вавилов, т. 5, стр. 453, Второе Издание, Государственное Научное Изда-

тельство "Большая Советская Энциклопедия."

2. В. Гюзелев: "Кирил и Методий - Създатели на Славянската Писменост и книжнина", публ. в "История на България" том втори, глава

втора, стр. 245. Изд. БАН 1981.

- 3. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus'", vol. one, Harvard University Press, 1981, p. 63: "... When the VITA of Constantine (Cyril) relates that he found in Cherson on the Crimea (which then belonged to Khazaria) a gospel and psalter written in Syriac (sourskymi pis'meny)38, this can be regarded as a confirmation that the patriarchate of Antioch once had jurisdiction over eastern Europe..."; G. Mathew, O. P.: "The Christian Background", chapter II, published in the "Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, part I, p. 54/5: "...knowledge of Greek was never universal; the life of St. Porphyry by Mark the Deacon shows that at Gaza the common people spoke only Syriac and the "Peregrinatio Etheriae" asserts that in Jerusalem the Greek homilies and lessons were traslated 'SIRISTE' (сравни със "СУРСКЫМИ") so that all could understand..."
- 4. Henryk Paszkiewicz: "The Origin of Russia", Philosophical Library, New York, 1954, p. 429: "...The right direction was taken by A. Vaillant when he observed that the copist (of the "Life of Constantine") had changed the word SURSKIMI into RUSSKIMI; thus instead of "Syriac Lerrers" we have "Rus' Letters"¹. The above point of view was developed at some length by R. Jakobson², and the correctness of Valliant's opinion was acknowledged by H. Grégoire, Da Costa-Louillet, and Dvornik.³ Before his voyage to the Khazars, Constantine had already been to Syria. This undoubtedly, rendered easier his understanding of the man he met in the Crimea...".
- 5. H. Grégoire: "The Amorians and Macedonians, 842-1028", article published in chapter IV of "The Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, part I, p. 111.

6. "The Homilies of Photius Patriarch of Constantinople", English Translation, Introduction and Commentary by Cyril Mango. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass., 1958, p. 98.

7. В Гюзелев: "Кирил и Методий - създатели на славянската писменост и книжнина", глава втора от "История на България", том втори -

"Първа Българска Държава", София, 1981, изд. БАН., стр. 244.

8. Guy Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate", Cambridge University Press, 1966, pp. 32, 53-56, 78, 84, 355; "The Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, part I, - Cambridge University Press, 1966, pp. 611, 701, 711.

9. Емил Михайлов, виж бел. № 1 по-горе; стр. 112.

10. "The Cambridge Medieval History", op. cit., p. 611.

11. Guy Le Strange, op. cit., p. 54.

12. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus", op. cit., pp. 60-62.

13. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 92; Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus", op. cit., pp. 62/3.

14. Град Боспор, древен Пантикапей (Пачтіка та їоч), днес Керч.

15. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 92, 258, 158: "...В VIII в., в составе Готской епархии существувало Оногурское епископство⁷, которое могло быть основано значително раньше, еще в связи с деятельностью просветителей гуннов Кардоста и Макара..."; V. Minorsky: "Hudud al-'Alam', р. 468: "...In the list of bishoprics dating from the middle of the eight century a bishop of the Onoghurs (Ονογούρων) is mentioned under the metropolitan of Crimean Gothia (ἐπαρχία Γοτθίας), cf. Moravcsik, o.c., 64. The Onoghurs in question were certainly those who still remained to the northeast of the Black Sea and therefore could be controlled from the Crimea⁵..."; Gy. Moravcsik: "Hungary and Byzantium in the Middle Ages", ch. XIII of "The Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, p. 568/9: "...A list of Byzantine bishoprics, probably dating from the mid-eight century gives among the episcopal sees subjects to the Metropolitan of the Crimean Goths, THE BISHOP OF THE HUNS, and with him also the Bishop of the Onogurs..."

16. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 92/3: "...БОЛЬШЕ ТОГО, КАК УТВЕРЖАЕТ ЭТОТ АВТОР (Захария Ритор), ОНИ (СЕМЬ СВЕ-ЩЕННОСЛУЖИТЕЛИ С АРМЯНИНОМ КАРДОСТОМ) 'ВЫПУСТИЛИ ТАМ ПИСАНИЕ НА ГУННСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ', т. е. СОЗДАЛИ ГУННСКУЮ ПИСМЕННОСТЬ И, ПО-ВИДИМОМУ, СДЕЛАЛИ ПЕРЕВОДЫ НА ГУННСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ЦЕРКОВНЫХ КНИГ..."; Dimitri Obolensky: "The Byzantine Common wealth", Eastern Europe, 500–1453, Eastern Press, 1974, p. 88; "The Syriac Chronicle of Zachariah of Metylene", trans. by F. J.

Hamilton and E. W. Brooks (London 1899), pp. 329-331.

17. Omeljan Pritsak: article "The Pečenegs: A Case of Social and Economic Transformation", publ. in Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi, I 1975, p. 211: "...the name (chinese characters) PEI-JU (*PЭK-NŽIWOK) Paul Pelliot identified with PEČENEG (PÄČÄNÄG), and this equation has been accepted in the scholarly world¹..."; Ив. Шишманов: "Критичен Преглед на Въпроса за произхода на ПраБългарите", стр. 726: "...Как се обяснява китайската форма РЕÏ-JU, в която Хирт съглежда ВULJAR или BULGAR не ми е известно..."; Omeljan Pritsak Ibid., p. 212: "...That name, KANGAR-, is first found in the work of the Armenian Lâzar P'arpeči of the last decades of the fifth century⁵, and in two Syriac martyrologies (Mar Aba, d. 552: KANGARĀYĒ, and Mar Grigor', d. 542: HANGARĀYĒ) of the second half of the sixth century which are translations from Middle Persian originals (<*XANGARĀYĒ). It refers there to the Caucasian settlement of the Kangars which was LOCATED NEAR THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CROSSROADS BETWEEN THE LAKE SE-

WAN AND THE KURA RIVER, on the border of Albania (Arran) and Iberia (Georgia). Scholars connect the name KANGAR with the Tocharian A word *KANK - "stone". The Kangars were originally rulers over the "stony" city of Tashkent and its environment⁷. The Chinese of the Han Dynasty (209 B. C. -220 A. D.) - after they started to explore the outside world (the "Western Lands") at the end of the second century B. C., recorded the presence of several groups which, we might assume, were speakers of Tocharian (note 8: E. G. Pulleyblank, Chinese and Indo-Europeans, The University of British Columbia, Department of Asian Studies, Reprint Series (1966), p. 36)) Among them were: the Little Yüeh-chih in the western Chinese province Kan-su, the Great Yüeh-chih who made their career as the builders of the Central Asian and Indian Kushana-Empire, the Wu-sun north of the T'ien-shan Mountains, the K'ANG-CHÜ (=our KANGARS) in the Tashkent region, the TA-YÜAN (<*TAXWAR "TOCHAR") and some other groups in Bactria and Sogdiana. It seems that these "Tocharian" peoples - not unlike the Iranians (cf., Iran versus Turan/An-Iran) - were comprised of two opposite and complementary groups, of which one were nomads and the Empire-builders (e.g., Yüeh-chih, Wu-sun), while the others were city-oasis dwellers (e.g., Kangars)..."; E. G. Pulleyblank: "Chinese and Indo-Europeans", JRAS, (part 1 & 2, 1966), p. 22.

17A. H. H. Howorth: "Westerly Drifting of Nomads", part XII, in the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Irland", London,

1874, article "The Huns", p. 455.

18. E. G. Pulleyblank: "Chinese and Indo-Europeans", op. cit., pp. 17/8: "...The initial combination YW – is found in a number of Tocharian words. Such unfamiliar combination could well have been rendered by IA in Greek. At the same time it may lie behind the name UTI (presumably) detached fragment of the Yüeh-chih, note 1: Pliny, VI. 13. See Pauly Wissiwa, Reallexikon, article UTIDORSI) found in Pliny associated with AORSI..."; Article "Shekki" by V. Minorsky, publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam, vol letter "S", p. 346: "...In ancient times it (Shekki) formed part of Caucasian Albanian (cf. Arran) which was a confederation of 26 tribes speaking different languages (Strabo, xi. 4). The remnants of one of these tribes are believed to survive in the UDI, who are still to be found at Shekki (Baladhuri, p. 203: UDH). From their name they must have originally come from the region of UTI (Strabo, xi xi. 7; Oùttioi; Pliny, vi. 13; Otene). lying on the right bank of the Kura..."

19. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", translation and commentary on the Literary Sources by Robert W. Thomson. Harvard University Press, London England 1978, pp. 130/140: "...illustrious and famous race the tribe of Sisak, which inherited the plain of Albania and the mountainous region of the same plaine from the river Araxes as far as the fortress called Hnarakert⁴. And the country was called Aluank' (Albania) after the gentlness of his mode of life; for they called him alu⁵. Descended from him was this famous and valiant Aran whom the Parthian Valarshak made military governor. From his offspring, they say, descend the families UTI⁶ and Gardman and Tsowdek'⁸ and the

principalities of Gargar9..."

20. W. Barthold: "Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion", pp. 70, 82, 168. 20A. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 135: "...He (Valarshak) returned northward to the foot of PARKHAR IN TAYK' (n. 2: Parkhar and Tayk': on the Georgian border...). Kol⁴ (district in Tayk') with its hot climate he (Valarshak) used as parks for vineyards and gardens... He summoned there the barbarous foreign race that inhabited.'; "Hudud al-'Alam" - "The Regions of the World", a Persian Geography, 372 A. H. = 982 A. D., translated and explained by V. Minorsky, Luzac & Company, London, 1970, p. 501: "PARGHAR (PARKHAR, BARGHAR) in Kuttal; p. 71: "...Another river is Jayhun (Sir-Darya) which rises from the region of Vakhan and follows the frontier... between the limits of BOLOR and those of Shaknan (which is) of Vakhan², down to the limits of Kuttalan, Tukharistan, Balkh, Chaghaniyan, Khorasan, and Transoxiana (then) down to the limits of Kharazm, (finally) to fall into the Jayhun ... Another river rises from the limits of the KUMIJIS (KUMIJIYAN), flows through their mountains, passes through Nu-diz, and flows into the Jayhun near Qavadiyan... Page 119: "...PARGHAR (spelt: BARGHAR), a prosperous town, with much cultivation, and very populous... Page 208: "The village of PARKHAR still exists...". Page 360: "...Barthold, o.c., 69, is certainly right in placing it near the TA'IR-SU (a small river between PARGHAR AND VAKHSHAB). ((D. T.: cf. TAIR with TAYK')) ...Page 361: "...Now PARKHAR, east of the river is called Kharnab; it rises to the west of the mountain Qasak and flows into the Jayhum between Badhakhshan and PARGHAR...". За обстоен и сполучлив анализ виж П. Добрев: "Светът на ПраБългарите", стр. 21-23.

21. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 135.

22. Peter Golden: "The People ο ως ς ", publ. in Archivum Eurosiae Medii Aevi", I, 1975, p. 25: "...Marquart indicated that) (WULUNDUR in his reading) is to be derived from the tribal name ONOĞUNDUR and suggested the following comparisons: Ούνογουνδοῦροι (Nicephorus), ULUĞUNDUR (Ibn al-Kalbî), OLXONTOR (Ananias Širakec'i) > W(U)L(U)DUR BULKAR (Ps. Movsês' Xorenac'i), WUNUNDUR (Hudŭd al-Âlam), WULUNDUR (al-Mas'udi) = Hung. NANDOR FEJÈRVAR = Belgrad⁸. To this grouping we night also add the 'nm (NNDR) of Gardizi 9..."

22A. Ibid., p. 30: "...The Hungaro-Slavic hydronym LABORC (<*LA-BARS), stems form Turkic ALP BARS (n. 29: Gy. Moravcsik, Byzantinoturcica, Berlin, 1959, ii, pp. 217/8..."); Петър Добрев: "Кубратова България и Кав-казките Народи", статия публ. в сп. БАН 1991 – № 2, стр. 51: "...у Паисий цар Симеон е наречен Симеон Лабас, ... в Кавказ, където сред езически имена се срещат и досега имената Лабас и Лабазан¹³. Името Лабас по

всичко личи е било езическото име на (цар) Симеон..."

23. "The Chronique de Michel le Syrien, Patriarche Jacobite d'Antioche", edited and translated by Jean B. Chabot, 3 vol. (1899–1910). The reprint of 1963 contains the Syriac text in a forth volume.

24. "The Chronography of Gregory Abu'l-Faraj – Bar Hebraeus", Amster-

dam 1976, p. 84.

25. Ioannes Malalas, Chronographia", pp. 437–438; Theophanes Confessor "Chronographia", 1, 217/8; ГИБИ, 3, 237 – 8; "История на България", том втори "Първа Българска Държава", БАН, София, 1981, стр. 63: "...Три години по-късно (538) голямо множество прабългари, предвождани от двама "царе" – Булгар и Дронг, – нападнали Малка Скития (Добруджа) и Мизия. Те разбили противопоставилата им се армия на полководеца на Мизия Юстин, който загинал в боя..."; Анастансий Библиотекар: (в "Извори за Българската история", том седми, стр. 227.)

26. Б. Д. Греков и Н. Ф. Калинин: "Булгарское государство до монгольского завоевания" – Материали по истории Татарии, Казан, вып. І,

стр. 97-184.

27. Karl Heinrich Menges: "Oriental Elements in Vocabulary of Igor' Tale",

pp. 10/11.

28. Христо Димитров: "Болгария и хазары в 7-мом и 8-мом веках" стр. 52: "...письма хазарского царя Йосифа испансккому сановнику в Кордовском халифате Хаздаю ибн-Шафруту написано примерно в средине 10-го в.: "В стране, где я сейчас живу, прежде жили В-Н-Н-Т-Р (уногундуры - болгары). Наши предки хазары воевали и с ними. В-Н-Н-Т-Р были многочисленны, столь многочисленны, как песок в море, но не могли устоят перед хазарами... (бел. 38: П. К. Коковцов: "Еврейско-хазарская переписка X века. Л., 1932, 91-92.); D. D. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", p. 120: "...the correspondence which the Khazar Kağan Joseph exchanged with the learned Spanish Jew Hasday ibn-Shaprut, not later than the year 961...". Page 143: "...I have a written record that when my fathers were few, God gave them power, might and valor, and they made war after war with many nations greater and mightier than they. With God's help they drove them out and inherited their land. Some of them they made tributary to this day. The land which I live was formaly held by the W-N-NT-R. Our fathers the Khazars came and fought them."

29. Otto Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", pp. 249/250, 297.

30. В. Н. Златарски: "История на Първото Българско Царство, част първа: Епоха на Хунно-Българското Надмощие (679–852)", София, Второ стереотипно издание, Придворна Печатница – 1938 г., стр. 34/5.

31. "The Gothic History of Jordanes", with an introduction and commentary by Charles Christopher Mierow, Ph. D., Cambridge: Speculum Historiale,

Photographically reprinted: 1960, p. 60.

32. Otto Maenhen-Helfen, op. cit., p. 419; Agathias III, 4, 6, Keydell 1967, 899 – 13.

33. Otto Maenhen-Helfen, op. cit., p. 419; Cosmographia, Pinder - Parthey

 $1848, 170_{15} - 171_2.$

34. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 131, n. 4; М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 61: "...По словам Елише, Бел был

христианин и изменил Иездигерду из сочувствия подвергавшимся преследованиям армянам. В частности, он сообщил царя кушан (кидаритов), что крепост построенная персами для обороны от гуннов, до основания разрушена армянами" (65).

35. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Language of the Attila'Clan", Harvard Ukranian

Studies, 6, 1982, p. 473.

36. Ibid., p. 437.

37. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus'", op. cit., pp. 62/3: "...Christianity had spread to the shores of the Black Sea in early times and had taken hold – several bishoprics (including Gothia on the Crimea³⁶, many older than Constantinople, were established there before the First Ecumenical Council of Nicea (325). They were probably originally under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Antioch (the cathedra Petri)³⁷, and used Syriac as their sacred language. The position of the new Armenian state church (founded 301), which adopted both Greek and Syrian as sacred languages, was typical. When the Vita of Constantine (Cyril) relates that he found in Cherson on the Crimea (whish belonged to Khazaria) a gospel and psalter written in Syriac (sourskymi pis'-meny³⁸) this can be regarded as a confirmation that the patriarchate of Antioch once had jurisiction over Eastern Europe..."

38. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 91–94; "The Syriac Chronicle of Zacharian of Metylene", trans. by F. J. Hamilton and E. W. Brooks (London,

1889), pp. 329-331.

39. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 92.

40. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", стр. 92, бел. 76: "...Кардост оставался у гуннов 14 лет (прибыл в страну гуннов не раньше 515 г., а покинул ее в 529) и бил сменен другим армянским епископом Макаром, который завел посевы и построил кирпичную церковь..."; Dimitri Obolensky: "The Byzantune Commonwealth...", ор. сіт., р. 88.

41. Теодор Балсамон: "Коментар върху 2-ри Канон на Втория Вселенски Събор в Константинопол" – ГИБИ, X, том XXII, стр. 110; F. Dvornik: "Constantinopol and Rome", chapter X, p. 434, publ. in "The Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV – "The Byzantine Empire – Byzantium

and its Neighbours", part I, 1966.

42. Paul MacKendrick: "The Dacian Stones Speak" – The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, p. 181: "...At Callatis, experts date in the reign of Anastasius I (491–518) a basilica-with-atrium, unique in the Balkans, for it is a type common in Syria, and bespeaks the presence of Syrian Christians doing business (Sic) in the town..."

43. "Procopius", with an English translation and Greek text by H. B. Dewing – Harvard University Press, MCMLXI, in "History of the Wars", book III, xi.

2-7, p. 103.

44. "The Chronicle of John (c. 690 A. D.) – Coptic Bishop of Nikiu", trans. Robert Henry Charles, Amsterdam, 1916, p. 130.

45. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire form the Death of '

Theodosius I to the Death of Justinian I, vol. I, pp. 447-452.

46. М. И. Артамонов се колебае дали да определи Гордас като Утигур-ски или Оногур-ски монарх. Виж неговата "История Хазар", стр. 91; Gy. Moravcsik: "Hungary and Byzantium in the Middle Ages", article published in the "Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, part I, pp. 567/8: "...In 527/8, the first year of the Emperor Justinian's reign, a certain Gordas, Prince of the Huns living near the Crimean city of Bosporus, arrived in Constantinople. Here he received baptism, the Emperor himself standing as his godfather, and returned home laden with gifts and charged with the defence of Bosporus and of the imperial interests in that city, which was then centre of trade between Byzantium and the Huns. On returning home, Gordas melted down the Huns' silver idols, afterwards exchanging them in Bosporus for Byzantine money. The Huns' priests however joined forces with Gordas'brother, Mouageris (D. T.: in the source: the name is Mougel/Mougil and not Mouageris), and stirred up an insurrection. The people killed Gordas and made his brother prince in his stead. The rebels then overpowered the Byzantine guards and took possession of the town, and Justinian had to send a punitive expedition before he succeeded in restoring order³. It is probable that these 'Huns' were Onogurs or some kindred people... a list of Byzantine bishoprics, probably dating from the mid-eight century, gives among the episcopal sees subject to the Metropolitan of the Crimean Goths, the Bishop of the Huns, and with him, also the Bishop of the 'Onogurs'. Obviously these were missionary bishops whose task was that of converting the people in question. Moreover, Kovrat, Prince of the Onogur-Bulgars, who at the beginning of the seventh century founded 'Great Bulgaria' on the Maeotis, had spent his childhood in Constantinople at the imperial court, where he became Christian and concluded an alliance with the emperor Heraclius. The creation of the Onogur missionary see was thus probably a consequence of earlier developments1..."

47. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., pp. 174/5, 270,

for the origin of the Mamikonian family, pp. 229-230.

48. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire...", op. cit., pp. 412–421: "...Zeno invoked the aid of the Bulgarians of the Lower Danube, but they were defeated by Strabo, who then advanced on Constantinople (A. D. 481).

49. "Al-Kashi's Geographical Table", E. S. Kennedy and M. Kennedy – in "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society", vol. 77, part 7, 1987, p. 9: Abu'l Fida (trans., vol 2, pt. 1, p. 313) cites sources who claim this place (Burshan) was the capital of the Burjan (?) people, exterminated by the Germans, to the extend that no vestiges remain of the site.; Abu'l Feda (M. Reinaud and MacGuckin de Slane, Géographie d'Aboulféda, texte arabe, Paris 1840... traduite de l'arabe en français, vol. 1 and 2, pt. 1, M. Reinaoud, 1948, vol. 2, pt 2, Guyard, 1883. (Reinoud, M. Géographi d'Aboulféda. Tome I: Introduction Generale a la Geographie des Orientaux. Paris: a l'Imprimerie Nationale, MDCCCXLVIII (1948):... le géographe arabe Aboul-féda, qui écrivait an débul du XIV siécle..."

49A. "Nicephorus Patriarcha, Opuscula Historica", ed. de Boor (Leipzig 1880), p. 12.

50. Dimitri Obolensky: "The Byzantine Commonwealth", op. cit., p. 89.

51. "The Chronicle of John, Bishop of Nikiu", op, cit., p. 197.

52. Пълният текст от разказа на Приск относно посещението му при Аттила през 448/9 г. е даден от J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire...", ор. cit. pp. 279–288; Priscus in Exc. de leg. p. 123 sqq.

53. Dimitri Obolensky: "The Byzantine Commonwealth", op. cit., p. 88.

53A. Johannes Antiochens. Fragnenta. "Excerta de Insidies". Id. C. de Boor. Berolini, 1905.

54. O. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 51: "...(from John of Antioch, fr. 187, EI 119). That he gave them land in Thrace points also to a most unusual and close relationship between Rufinus and the Huns (D. T.: Rufinus was hyparch of the emperor Theodosius the Great (379–395). He was killed on November 27, 395 when he was already praetorian prefect of the East)... The Huns in Trace must have numbered several thousand, for it is most unlikely that the Hun warriors, made Roman federates (phoederati), should have been willing to live without their wives and children, herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and their carts, which they obviously did take with them when they broke into Thrace. They must have sent for them. John of Antioch's explicit statement that the Huns lived under phylarchoi allows us also to draw some conclusions as to their political organization. In the usage of the Byzantine writers the term φύλαρχος is not sharply defined; it is interchangable with ἡγενών, ἡγούμενος, ἄρχων and even βασιλεύς. Phylarchos means the leader of any larger group; the phyle can be a tribe, comprising a number of clans, a multitude of tribes, or a whole people. If the Huns in Thrace had a king, a ruler over the phylarchoi, John could not have failed to say so..."

55. Ibid., p. 48.

56. Ibid., p. 63: "...In the summer of 408, the Huns crossed the Danube... Page 64: "...What the Romans could not expect was that the Huns would take the strategically important fortress Castra Martis (modern Kula in Bulgaria) in Dacia Ripensis by treachery²⁴⁴. Whether other fortified places fell into the hands of the Huns is not known but is possible..."; Page 65: "...With his few troops the Roman commander in Thrace could not drive the Huns back. He made peace propositions to Uldin, who replied by pointing to the rising sun and declared that it would be easy for his, if he so desired, to subjugate every region of the earth enlightened by that luminary..."

57. Ibid., p. 65: "...Uldin's own people and captains, (οἰχειοι καὶ λοχαγοί) were discussing the Roman form of Government, the philanthropy of the emperor, and the prontitude and liberality in rewarding the best men. Together with their troops, they seceded to the Romans, whose camps they joined. Finding himself abondoned, Uldin escaped with difficulty to the opposite band of the

river (Danube)..."

58. E. A. Thompson: "A History of Attila and the Huns", – Greenwood Press, 1975, p. 37: "...The Chrurch was not daunted by the fury and savage

reputation of the new invaders, and very soon after their first appearance on the frontier, Christian missionaries went among them. At the turn of the century (5th cent.) they were visite by Theotimus (Theotimus), bishop of Tomi (Tomis), and Scythia. The Huns of the Danube held him in high respect, we are told, and calling him 'God of the Romans'. It was said that Theotimus had performed wondrous deeds among them..."; O. Maenchen Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit. p. 262: "...In 399, Jerome... in his letter to Laeta...wrote: '...the Huns are learning THE PSALTER..."; Page 263: "...The Huns, wrote Orosius in 418, filled the churches of the West and the East²⁶..."

59. O. Maenhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 264: "...The church of Tomis, and indeed all the churches of Scythia (i. e. Scythia Minor), were at that time under the guidance of Theotimius, a Scythian. He had been brought up in the practice of phylosophy, and his virtues had so won the admiration of the barbarian Huns, who dwelt on the banks of the Hister³², that they called him the god of the Romans, for they had experience of divine deeds wrought by him..."

60. Ibid. p. 240: "...A Hun 'raised his hand in order to throw a rope (βρόχον) over Theotimus, bishop of Tomis, for the Hun inteded to drag the bishop away to his own country; but in the attempt, the Hun's hand remained extended in the air, and the barbarian was not released from the terrible bonds until his companions implored Theotimus to intercede with God in his behalf'²⁵⁰...".

61. E. A. Thompson: "A History of Attila and the Huns", op. cit., pp. 74/5.

62. Omeljan Pritsak: "The Hunnic Language of the Attila Clan", publ. in Harvard Ukranian Studies, 6 – 1982, pp. 444/5.

63. E. A. Thompson: "A History of Attila and the Huns", op. cit., p. 77.

64. O. Meanhen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., pp. 417/8: "...Μάμας – A'ROYAL SCYTHIAN', who fled to the Romans.³⁷⁷...The fugitive Huns was perhaps baptized...". For "Atakam" ('Ατακάμ), see p. 406.

65. Ibid., p. 263.

66. Procopius: "Buildings" (Greek with English translation by H. B. Dewing, Ph. D., L. H. D., "The Loeb Classical Library"), pp. 277–279, IV, vi 26–34: "...These places are named Castra Martis (D. T.: present day Kula in northwest Bulgaria) and Zetnucortou (D. T.: this place, which has a Hunno-Bulgar name, has not as yet been identified), and Iscus (Oescus). And an ancient fort HUNNÔN, ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER ISTER (D. T.: Danube) he (the emperor Justinian I) treated as worthy of attention in all respect and particularly in the matter of its circuit-wall. There is a certain place not far removed from this fort of HUNNÔN where there are two fortresses, one on either side of the Ister River, the one in Illyricum named Palatiolum, and the one on the other side, Sycibida..."

66A. Professor Denis Sinor: "The Hun Period", chapter 7 in "Cambridge History Early Inner Asia", publ. by Cambridge University Press, 1990, p. 202: "...THE BULGARS OF ASPARUKH – WHOM WE CONSIDER DESCEN-

DANTS OF THE HUNS LED BY IRNIKH..."

67. E. A. Thompson: "A History of Attila and the Huns", op. cit., pp. 97/8: "...In 448 peace was restored on the northern frontier⁵... Attile demanded that a wide belt of country south of the Danube should be completely evacuated by the Romans. This strip of land was to stretch from Singidunum on the frontier of Pannonia to Novae, a distance of some 300 miles, and was to be five days' journey in depth, that is, about 100 or 120 niles. In other words, all Dacia Ripensis and parts of three other provinces were to be abondoned and the new frontier was to run through Naissus. The Danube, with all fortifications and great frontier cities, which now lay in ruins, was no longer to be the boundary of the Eastern Empire..."; Priscus, pp. 286, fragment pp. 32-287; O. Maechen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 124: "...But the most DANGEROUS FOR THE FUTURE was the evacuation of a large territory south of the Danube, a belt "five days' journey wide", from Pannonia to Novae (modern Šistova)⁵⁷⁵. Most towns within the march, and many to the south and east of it, had been laid waste... But slowly, hesitatingly, timidly, the people who had fled would come back. In the march Attila would not even admit a ROMAN SHEPARD..."; J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire...", op. cit., pp. 275/6, vol. I.

68. "The Gothic History of Jordanes", op. cit., p. 127.

69. O. Maenchen-Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., pp. 150/1.

70. За Абу-л-фида виж стр. 80 и бел. 48. За войните с остроготите виж V. Gözelev: "Name and Pre-History of Medieval Bulgaria", chapters "Proto-Bulgaians a Pre-History of the Asparuhian Bulgaria – Origin and Earliest History", also "Political History (Sth – 7th century); Magnus Felicius Ennodius, Opera, MGH-AA, pp. 205/6.

71. V. Gözelev: "Name and PreHistory of Medieval Bulgaria" op. cit., chapter "Political History..."; Paulus Diaconus, Historia Romana, MGH-AA,

II, pp. 213–214.

71A. H. H. Howorth: "The Sabiri and the Saroguri", article publ. in "Journal of The Royal Asiatic society, p. 615: "... Vahan, the Mamikonian, who had ruled Armenia as deputy of the Persian sovereign and as independent prince for thirty years, died in the year 510. His brother Vard, who had been constable, was appointed in his place with the approval of Kavad, the Persian King, but he ruled only for three years when he was removed in consequence of the complaints made against him and a Persian named BURZAN or BURGHAN was appointed marzban of Armenia..."

72. Procopius: "History of the Wars", (Greek with an English translation by H. B. Dewing, Ph. D., L. H. D., "The Loeb Classical Library", vol. VIII, xix 6-22, pp. 245-251.

72A. Procopius: "Buildings", III. vii. vii, 19-23.

73. "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", by Movses Dasxuranci – transated by C. J. F. Dowsett, Oxford University Press, 1961, p. 55.

74, Ibid., p. 69; Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p.

322.

- 75. "Отговорите на Папа Николай Първи по допитванията на Българите", текст и превод от Дим. Дечев, София 1940 г., отговор № 104, стр. 121.
 - 76. Пак там, стр. 123, отговор № 106.
- 77. Казимир Попконстантинов: "Манастирът при село Равна Неизвестен Книжовен и просветен център от IX X век", статия публикувана в сп. "Родолюбие" 1986, № 10, 39–40.
- 78. Пак там, стр. 39; Казимир Попконстантинов: "За два Паметника от IX X в. с Псалтирни текстове от Равна" публ. в "Приноси към Българската Археология", София 1992 БАН, стр. 113–118.
- 79. Казимир Попконстантинов: "Новооткрит Двуезичен Надпис от Равна", статия публ. в "Сборник в памет на проф. С. Ваклинов", БАН 1984 г., стр. 231–235; Стефан Веселинов: "Средновековните Български Кирилски Надписи", статия публ. в сп. "Отечество", 28 окт. 1980 г., стр. 31.
- 80. Димитър Овчаров: "За Характера и принадлежността на средновековните Рисунки от Басараб (Мурфатлар), статия публ. в сп. "Археология", брой № 3, 1975 г., стр. 1.
- 81. I. Barnea: "Les Monuments Rupestres de Basarabi en Dobroudja", in "Cahiers Archéologiques Fin de L'antiquité et Moyen Âge", XI MCMLX, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, p. 192: "...fréquent sur les monuments de Basarabi et dans les centres PROTO-BULGARES DE PLISKA¹ et MADARA². Il est également incisé sur des amphores byzantines trouvées a DINOGETIA³, SARKEL-BELAÏA VEŽA et KIEV⁵ et on le rencontre aussi, comme marque de potier, sur la ce'ramique de BOLGARY⁶..."
- 82. Марин Жечев: "Легендите на Света Гора", статия публ. в сп. "Родолюбие" брой 10, 1989 г., стр. 54–56.
- 83. Микаил Бащу Ибн Шамс Тебир: "Сказание за Дъщерята на Хана Епосът на ПраБългарите", Издирил и превел от руски Георги Костов, София 1997 г. Издателство "Агато", стр. 183/4.
- 84. Климент Охридски: "Простанни Жития на Кирил и Методий", стр. 137; "История на България", том втори: Първа Българска Държава, София 1981, БАН, стр. 248.
- 85. ГИБИ VI, том XI, стр. 66; Б. Бешевлиев: "Произход и етническа принадлежност на Първо-Българите", статия публ. в "Сборник в Памет на проф. Станчо Ваклинов", стр. 16: "...Според патриарх Николай Мистик (ГИБИ I, том IV. С., 1961, с. 217), те (Българите) били 'отломка от аварите, а според Генесий (пак в същият ГИБИ), произхождали от авари и хазари'..."; в. Златарски: "Известието на Михаил Сирийски за Преселването на Българите", стр. 45: "...Българите (според Генесий) произлизали от авари и хазари и от един господар на име Булгар, който бил поселен от Ромеите в Доростол и Мизия" (п. 2: Genesios, ed. Bon., р. 85).

86. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 156: "...Хазары этнически ближе всего стояли к болгарам, поэтому их нужно отнести к племенам, бреющим голови...; стр. 155: "...Бритыми головами отличались болгары, что засвидетельствовано в "Именник болгарских ханов", где праболгарские владыки названы "князьями с остриженными головами"...; Стр. 56: "...Н. Ф. Баскаков (Тюркские языки, стр. 102): Он считает несомненной связь архаических элементов чувашского языка с "западнохуннскими", к наследникам которых он относит болгар, хазар, гузов и печенегов..."; стр. 115: "...По языку хазары сближались с болгарами. Об этом со всей категоричностью свидетельствуют арабские писатели. Так, например, ал-Истахри, а вслед за ним ибн Хаукаль определенно заявляют: "язык болгар подобен языку хазар"5. Ал-Истахри дава следните интересни сведения (цитат от книгата на Д. М. Дунлоп: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", p. 98): "...The language of the Bulgars is like that of the Khazars"41...". В друга част на изложението си той характеризирва Кхазарския език като различен на Турския и на Персийския и нито един език на хората не е сходен с него; Page 93/4: "... The Khazar language is not that of the Turks and not Persian, nor does the language of any section of humanity coincide with it²²...". Това определение, заедно с определението за сходството на Българският език с този на Кхазарите, поставя тяхният език като различен от езиците познати на ал-Истахри.; В. Ф. Генинг, А. Х. Халиков: "Ранние Болгары на Волге", (Изд. "Наука, Москва 1964), стр. 173: "...Современник ал-Бируни энциклопедист тюрских языков Махмуд ал-Кашгари (Кашгарский) в своем сочинении "Диван лугат аттюрк" (1072-1074 гг.) отмечтает сходство или близост, языков "БУЛГАР, СУВАР и ПЕЧЕНЕГОВ (БЯЖЯНЯК)"175.

87. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос, съч., сип. 333/4: "...Город Фуллы, бывший административным центром хазарских владений в Крыме, вероятно, в значительной своей части был населен христианами, для обслуживания которых в конце VIII в. и была учреждена особая Хоцирская (Хазарская) епархия. Ко времени появления здесь Константина в городе господствовало язычество с его поклонением старому дубу. Лишенные церковной организации христиане или вернулись к религии свох предков, или ушли в подполье. Принятое же верхушкой Хазарии иудейство, как свидетельствуют наши источники, въобще не прививалось среди массы хазарского населения. В "Житии" рассказываеться, что Константин срубил дуб, бывший средоточием языческого культа, и обратил жителей города в христианство. Надо полагать что это обращение выразилось в восстановлении здесь церковной организации, которая тепер стала называться уже не Хоцирской, а Фулльской, так как имела узко местное значение. Фулльская архиепископия, известная по Нотиции начала X в., просуществовала, по крайней мере, до середины XII в., а потом слилась с Сугдейской... Некоторые ученые, рассматривавшие миссию Константина изключительно с церковно-религиозной точки зрения, недоумевали – почему понадобилось посылать в Хазарию лицо, специализировавшееся на славянских делах и к тому времени, как полагают некоторые, уже составившее славянскую азбуку? Думают, что выбор Константина Философа объясняется стремлением Византии обратить в христианство хазарских славян; некоторые даже считали, что Константин был не на Кавказе, а на Днепре¹⁴. ОДНАКО ВСЕ ЭТО ЯВНО НЕ ТАК. ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ КОНСТАНТИНА И МЕФОДИЯ СРЕДИ СЛАВЯН ОТНОСИТСЯ КО ВРЕМЕНИ ПОСЛЕ ХАЗАРСКОЙ МИСИИ. ДАЖЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЕ СЛАВЯНСКИХ ПИСЬМЕН "ПАННОНСКОЕ ЖИТИЕ" СТАВИТ В СВЯЗЬ С МОРАВСКОЙ МИССИЕЙ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЕЙ КОГДА КОНСТАНТИН И МЕФОДИЙ ЕХАЛИ В ХАЗАРИЮ, ОНИ ВОВСЕ ЕЩЕ НЕ БЫЛИ "СЛАВЯНСКИМИ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЯМИ" И НЕ БЫЛО ДАЖЕ НИКАКИХ НАМЕКОВ НА ИХ БУДУЩУЮ РОЛЬ В ЭТОМ ОТНОШЕНИИ...".

88. E. A. Thompson: "A History of Attila and the Huns", op. cit., p. 175: "...'Eustace, a merchant of Apamea', who about the year 484, long after Attila was dead, is found accompanying a band of Hun marauders in the role of their chief adviser on a plundering expedition against Persia (according to Zachariah of Mitylene, p. 152). If we could accept Hirth's conclusions with safety, we should have evidence for enormous trade relations between the realm of ERNAC, Attila's son, and its eastern neighbours as far as the borders of China, and proof of the existence in considerable numbers of merchants and traders in his dominions in the years immediately following Attila's death..."; K. Enoki: "Sogdiana and the Hsiung-nu", publ. in Central Asiatic Journal, vol. I (1955), p. 44: "...According to Hirth, Su-t'ê is identical with Sughdak or Soldaia in Crimea; the conquest of Su-t'ê by the Hsiung-nu with that of the Alans by the Huns; the king Hu-i⁸ with HERNAC or ERNAC, the youngest son and successor of Attila, who withdrew to Scythia Minor... soon after the death of his father in 454 (F. Hirth, "Über Wolga-Hunnen und Hiung nu'... München 1899, pp. 245–278.

89. "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", by Movses Dasxuranc'i",

op. cit., p.. 84.

90. Ibid., p. 113: "...to the other side of the river KUR, TO THE Province of kapičan..." – сравни с "КАСПИЧАН" в днешна Североизточна България.

91. Ibid., p. 54.

92. Ibid., pp. 68/9; Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit.,

p. 322.

93. Basil Anthony Collins: "Al-Muqaddasi: the Man and his Work", – Department of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1974, p. 71: "...Strabo... had thought of the Caspian Sea as one of the four large gulfs opening into the Northern Ocean, moreover itself resembling an open sea, and forming part of the great surrounding Ocean 142..."

94. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", p. 224: "... No fish can

live in the water of the lake Urmia on account of its extremely high salinity, and even bathing is impossible..."

95. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 129.

96. Иван Венедиков: "Златния Стожер на Пра-Българите" стр. 297, изд. "Наука и Изкуство", София 1987.

97. ГИБИ X, том XXII, стр. 104, изд. БАН, София 1980; E. A. Thompson:

"A History of Attila and the Huns", op. cit., p. 18.

98. Procopius: "History of the Wars", I. x. 2–10, p. 79, op. cit.: "... When this was observed by Alexander the son of Philip, he constructed gates in the aforesaid place and established a fortress there (Caspian Gates) and this was held by men in turn as time went on..."

98A. "The Chronography of Gregory Abû'l. Faraj (1225–1286), Bar Hebraeus..." op. cit., p. 39: "...Afrer Darius Alexander reigned six years, after he killed Darius, and the prophecy of Daniel concerning the he-goat which came and killed the ram (Daniel viii) was fulfilled. Now, Alexander, having brought to an end the kingdom of the Babylonians and Persians, seized Babylon... And he took to wife Rûshnak (Roxana), the daughter of Darius, and he carried off Shebha her sister with her. And he built 12 cities and made a DOOR OF IRON THAT THE HUNS MIGHT NOT GO FORTH..."; "The Mongol Mission – Narratives and Letters of the Franciscan Missionaries in Mongolia and China in the 13th and 14th Centuries", edited and with introduction by Christopher Dawson, publ. by Sheed and Ward, N. Y. 1955, p. 116.

99. Д-р Ив. Шишманов: "Критичен Преглед на Въпроса за Произхо-

да на Пра-Българите", СБНУ, XVI – XVII, 1900, стр. 607.

100. G. Vernadsky: "Ancient Russia", p. 67.

101. A-Mas'udi's Historical Encyclopdedia entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems", translated from Arabic by Aloys Spenger, M. D. London,

1941, pp. 238-241, 402, 406, 286 n.

102. Evagrius Scholasticus: "Historia Ecclesiastica", publ. by Bidez and Parmentier, London, 1898, p. 100. English edition Walford 1854; Kenneth M. Setton: "The Bulgars in the Balkans and the Occupation of Corinth in the seventh Century", publ. in "Speculum", XXV (October 1950), p. 530, note 31.

103. O. M. Helfen: "The World of the Huns", pp. 4, 8: "...As a rule Procopius like Themistius and Claudian equated the Huns with the Massagetae... page 583: "...BULGARS EQUATED WITH HUNS", ... page 164: "...Cassiodorus, writing his Gothic history in the 520's or early 530's, and Ennodius (died in 521) REPEATEDLY CALLS THE BULGARIANS "HUNS". IT SEEMS THAT JORDANES COPIED CASSIODORUS WITHOUT CHANGING THE TEXT ITSELF, A TEXT WHICH, WITH SLIGHT CHANGES, WAS BASED ON PRISCUS..."; see also p. 199 and 432 in the same source: "...As Schirren recognized more than a century ago, JORDANES' BULGARS and HUNS IN THIS CHAPTER OF THE "GETICA" ARE BUT TWO NAMES OF THE SAME PEOPLE⁴⁹⁰..."

104. Ibid., p. 35.

105. "Cambridge History of Iran", chapter "History of Eastern Iran", p. 211.

106. Ying-Shih Yü: chapter "The Hsiung-nu", in "The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia" – Cambridge University Press, 1990 – page 127. The first war took place in 197 B. C., the second – in 175 and the third in 162 B. C.

107. M. Dasxurantç'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit.,

p. 4.

108. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., pp. 236/7.

109. O. M. Helfen: "The World of the Huns", op. cit., p. 443.

110. J. Marquart: "Wehrot" pp. 93/4 and in Ungr. Jahrb., 1929, p. 98: "...die hephthalitischen Kamičij-an in Čaghaniyan and Kamičik Hep'talk' im nördlichen Daghistan, die wohl nach ihrer Heimat am Käm (Jenissei) benannt sein werden..."; "Hudud al-'Alam", trans. and commentary by V. Minorsky, p. 362: "...(Marquart) restores Maqdisi's (p. 283... as *Kamijina in order to compare this name with that of the Kamičik Hephthalites whom the Armenian historian Moses Kalankatvats'i mentions in the Caucasus..."

111. David K. Kermani: article "Kumuk", publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam, vol. letter "K", p. 381: "...Kumuk, a people of the eastern Causasus. The Kumuks belong to the Kipčak Turkic ethnic group, along with the Noghay, KARAČAY and BALKAR..."

112. Димитър Табаков: статия "К-ави (Кава Кана) Туохол (Авитохол)", публ. в сп. "Ави-Тохол", кн. 1/1995, стр. 14–22. (списанието не е отпечатало бележки от № 22 до № 29, поради пренебрежение на редакци-

ята - нещо обичайно в България).

113. David Marshall Lang: "The Bulgarians from Pagan Times to the Ottoman Conquest", p. 31. David Marshal Lang is a scholar and Research Fellow who had an active and varied academic life. He has read History at St. John College, Cambridge, the Institute of Columbia University of California, and the University of London among others. His work on the Bulgars was published by Thames and Hudson in 1976. Интересно е да се отбележи, че при престоя му в България във връзка с изследванията за тази негова книга, той е посетил музея в Шумен, където неизвестни невежи Български "учени" са го подвели да публикува на стр. 30 от книгата си чертежи на "каменните баби", за които са му казали, че са "славянски женски идоли". На доверие Ланг ги публикува. В последствие с възмущение е коментирал, че това са Кумански, а не славянски идоли, нещо напълно установено в историческата наука, и че е негова грешка да се доверява на "научните" аргументи на днешни Български "учени". Вероятно за тази негова грешка е повлиял "сърдечния" прием полян с хубаво вино.

114. Wilhelm Thomsen: "Dr. M. A. Stein's Manuscripts in Turkic "Runic" Script from Miran and Tun-Huang", publ. in "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society", 1912, p. 209: "Tän-si, as Professor P. W. K. Müller has kindly pointed

out to me, is the Chinese T'IEN-TZU, X, "the Son of Heaven, the Chinese Emperor". There are also other Uiguric SI expressing Chinese TZU (TZI).

115. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", Princeton University

Press, 1984, p. 19.

116. K. Menges: "Oriental Elements in the Vocabulary of Igor'Tale", op. cit., p. 72 n. 188; K. Menges: "Introduction to Turkic Studies" – Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, 1962, p. 128: "...In Ťavaš (Chuwash), č becomes Š – which seems to heve been preceded by š (or ś), as evidenced by š in one layer (or dialect?) of Danubian Bulgarian words in Old-Church-Slavic and Hungarian; cf. O.Ch.Sl., O. Russ. шатъръ, шатеръ, шаторъ "tent", Hung. šator, stem šatr-, attested since the XII-th century, Tk., e.g., Kaš. čatyr "id." < Pers. čadar, čadir – Skr. čattra-, Another layer of Proto-Bulgarian, found in the Proto-Bulgarian inscriptions, has preserved č-, -č-:..."

117. Mircea Eliade: "Shamanism, Archaic Techniques of Ecstasy", Princeton University Press, 1974, p. 260: "...The Turkic-Tatars (D. T.: here the Volga Bulgars are meant), like a number of other peoples, imagine the SKY AS A

TENT..."

118. Kazuo Enoki: "On the Date of the Kidarites" (I), p. 23, n. 2: "... Chattra means umbrella (san..or san..). However, ch'ê.. can also be pronounced as chiu (kiu) as Pelliot has explained. Therefore, it is right to read Ch'ê-tolo.. as Kidâra..." (D. T.: two ".." substitute chinese characters).

119. M. Longworth Dames: "Afghanistan" publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam, vol, I, p. 161: "...A usual title of these later Kushans was Kidara, the Ki-To-Lo of the Chinese...Page 166: "...It may be noted that a principal section of the Kafirs still bears the name Katir; and it is possible in this name to see a

continuation of the TITLE KIDARA borne by the later Kushans..."

120. V. Minorsky: "Mongol Place-names in Mukri Kurdistan", in "The Turks Iran and the Caucasus in the Middle Ages", chapter IX, p. 70: "...HÜNDÜR-QASH' 'a HIGH eyebrow', the Mongol HÜNDÜR being used in Azarbayjan Turkish, but both these popular etymologies stand for some UNINTELLIGIBLE ANCIENT NAME..."

121. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., pp. 54/5: "...One of the first vardapets, who by the Grace of the Holy Spirit invented letters for three peoples, namely, the Armenians, Albanians, and Georgians, subsequently went to Jerusalem on a pilgrimage, and returning thence with his disciples and the silver cross plated with gold in which was a piece of the Cross of Christ, he passed through Armenia into the eastern regions to the province Uti; and he dwelt among marshy places and moss-covered swamps in the place called Gis. He revived the Church and strengthened the Faith and spread the teaching of the gospel to the land of the Utiacik', the Albanians, the Lp'ink', the Kaspk', up to the Čolay Pass, and to other foreign tribes whom Alexander of Macedon had captured and settled around the great Mount Caucasus, namely, the Gargark' and the Kamičik Hep't'alk (Hephthalites); he

recovered them to the Christian faith and taught them the form of worship which they had learned long ago and now forgotten. A perfect preacher and apostle to the barbarous mountain tribes, he taught them to write in their own

language..."

123. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., pp. 4–7: "We have not found the true history of the time elapsed between the appointment of Aran by Valaršak over this house of Albania and Vačagan the Brave, who also ruled over the lands of Albania. But in the days of the appearance of the Sun of Justice and the advent of our salvation, the Inscrutable Being, the Light of Glory, the Emanation of His Father's Being, who, having completed His ministry to all men, dwelt again in the glory of His being from which He was never separated. He sent his holy and beloved disciples as preachers throughout the world, and the holy apostle Thaddaeus was appointed for us easterners. He came to the Armenian canton of Artaz and there suffered martyrdom at the hands of Sanatruk¹, king of Armenia, and his disciple St. Eliseus returned to Jerusalem and related the enviable martyrdom of his fellow apostle. Thereupon he was ordained in the Holy Spirit by St. James, the brother of Our Lord, who was the first patriarch of Jerusalem. He received the east as his diocese, travelled from Jerusalem via Persia, and escaping from the Armenians, penetrated among the Mask'ut'k'2. He commenced his preaching in Colay³, and attracting many disciples in many different places, announced the Salvation. From there he arrived at the town of Srharn (note 4: ...'the small township of Syrkharn-kala near present Aghdash') in the province of Uti with three disciples, some of whose wicked brothers had pursued them. One of the disciples was martyred by them and the two other deserted the blessed Eliseus and followed the murderers, but the holy patriarch came to Gis ((note 5:...'Cis (present Kish) is found north of preseent-day Nukha. The presence there of an ancient ("round") church investigated by us in 1947 and all the information about Gis leave no room to doubt that Gis...is to be identified with Kish')), he

founded a church there and offered up bloodless sacrifices. This place was the original source of all the churches and cities and the conversion of us easterners..."; Page 168: "...the patriarch...Eliazar, who from the time of St. Eliše till now has alone been granted the apostolig see of the north-east by the city of Jerusalem where God dwelt and which was consecrated by St. James, the brother of our Lord..."; Page 228: "...The first cause of our illumination was St. Elisay, a disciple of the holy apostle T'adeos, who was consecrated in Jerusalem by St. James; he came as the illuminator of three countries – Čolay, Lp'ink and Albania and was martyred in the last country..."

124. K. Minorsky: article "Shekki, a district in Eastern Transcaucasia". publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam, vol. letter "S", p. 346: "...Among the places mentioned in Albania by Ptolemy Χαβάλα and αἱ Αλβάνιαι πύλαι occupying the same possition, long. 80°, lat. 47°, must correspond to Kabala (in Shekki) and to the passes (through the southeastern part of the Caucasus range) which above it give access to the valley of Samur (Khačmaz and Kutkashen roads)..."

125. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., p. 17: "...The great King of Armenia Trdatios¹ drew up his army, descended into the plain of the Gargaraçik' and engaged the northerners in a fierce battle. The king of the Barsiłk' fought with him, threw a rope round the brave Trdatios but could not bring him down, and was himself cut in two by him. Trdatios pursued them as far as the Huns, and many fell before the Armenian army. Artawazd Mandakuni, the Armenian commander (sparapet), also died²..."

126. V. Minorsky: article "Shekki...", op. cit., p. 346: "...In ancient time Shekki formed part of Caucasian Albania (cf. Arran) which was a confederation of 26 tribes speaking different languages (Strabo, xi. 4). The remnants of one of these tribes are believed to survive in the Udi, who are still to be found at Shekki (Baladhuri, p. 203: Udh). From their name they must originally come from the region of Uti (Strabo, xi. 7); Οὐίτιοι; Pliny, vi 13: Otene) lying on the right bank of the Kura (the modern Gandja, Shamkur, Ta'us); it at first belonged to Armenia Major but was later occupied by the Albanians (cf. "the Armenian geography" of the vii century translated into Russian by Patkanov, 1877, p. 51). The present language of the Udi is related to the S. E. group of languages of Daghestan (Khinalugh, Budugh etc.) and has been subjected to very heterogeneous influences, especially Turkic (Marquart, Osteuropäische Streifzüge, p. 49). The Albanians were very early converted by the Armenians and according to the Armenian legend the church of Gish (now Kish) was built by Elishe, a disciple of the Apostol Thaddeus..."; Z. I. Yampol'skii: article "Albania in the Caucasus", publ. in the "Modern Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union", vol. letter "A", pp. 176-178.

127. M. Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 200.

128. M. Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., p. 7. 129. Ibid., pp. 17, 22/3; M. Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., pp. 259, 261/2 and for Mihran – pp 237, 258, 261.

- 130. V. Minorsky: "A. History of Sharvan and Darband", W. Heffer & Sons Ltd. Cambridge, 1958, p. 16: "...the Alans and other Caucasian highlanders were an essential part of the forces at the disposal of the Armenian Arshakid Sanesan who carved out for himself a kingdom north of the Kur in the neighbourhood of the Caspian (in the region later called Masqat) and opposed his brother (or relative) King Khosrov II of Armenia (316-325). (D. T.: this date is either a printing error or Minorsky had used sources other than M. Khorenats'i who gives the years of the reign of Khosrou as 345-354.) ... Pages 78/9: "...the original name of the district was *Maskut or Mashkut, from the Massagetai who were settled here (note 3: See Pliny, n. h. 11, 12: Item Albania, item patria Massagetai, item patria Caspiae, item patria Lepon (i.e., Lupenii, Lipink', see Hudud al-'Alam, 454)). All these places refer to the same corner of eastern Transcaucasia. One can remember that, according to Ammianus Marcellinus XXXI, 22, 12, the Alans were the ancient Massagets ("Halanos... veteres Massagetas"); therefore the old settlers in Masqat may have been Alans... According to the Armenian historian Faustus of Byzantium, (D. T.: not Byzantium but Buzanda). III, ch. 6-7, in the fourth century A. D. Sanesan, with the title "King of the Massagets (Mazk'ut')", founded here a kingdom with the help of an army consisting of Huns and Daghestanian tribes. Sanesan belonged to the same Arshakid line as the king of Armenia whom he attacked..."
 - 131. M. Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p.p. 207/8.
 - 132. Ibid., p. 111.
- 133. Бъхши Иман: "Джагфар Тарихы", том первый, Свод булгарских летописей 1680 год, изд. Редакция вестника "Булгария", Оренбург 1993, стр. 17–21; Михаиль-Башту Ибн Шамс Тебир: "Сказание о Дочери Шана", превод Авидан Айдын, редактор Фаргат Г.-Х. Нурутдинов, стр. XXI, XXII, XLV, XLVI: "...у Константина Багрянородного (X век) есть упоминание о том, что Киев имел в древности еще одно название САМБАТАС (то есть ШАМБАТ)... имя САМБАТ (ШАМБАТ) явно восточного происхождения, о чем свидетельствует его широкое разпространение в VII веке именно на востоке и юге. Вспомним хотя бы армянского нахарара начала VII века САМБАТА БАГРАТУНИ или всю династию Самбатидов..."
- 134. M. Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., pp. 9/10.

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ЗАСЕЛВАНЕТО НА МНОГОБРОЙНА БЪЛГАРСКА ГРУПА, ПРЕДВОЖДАНА ОТ МОНАРХА БУЛГАРИС/БУЛГАРИОС НА ЮГ ОТ РЕКА ДУНАВ ПО ВРЕМЕТО НА РОМЕЙСКИЯ/ВИЗАНТИЙСКИЯ ИМПЕРАТОР МАВРИКИЙ (582–602) СПОРЕД ИСТОРИЧЕСКИТЕ ДАННИ НА ГРИГОРИЙ БАР ХЕБРАЕУС И МИХАИЛ СИРИЙСКИ

Двамата историци – Сирийците Григорий Бар Хебраеус и Михаил Сирийски – дават сведения за ранно приемане на християнската религия от част от Българските групи в Кавказ.

Михаил Сирийски (род. 1126 - поч. 1199) е бил Якобитски патриарх от 1166 г. до 1199 г. Писал е исторически и литургични трудове. Роден е в Антиохия като син на Сирийски свещеник на име Елиас. Още от млад се посвещава на религиозна дейност и впоследствие става игумен на манастира Бар-Шаума близо до град Мелитена ((край десния бряг на горното течение на река Ефрат; от областта на Мелитена по времето на Ромейския/Византийски император Константин V (741-775) са били преселени в днешните Български земи в Тракия и по-специално около Пловдив голям брой Сирийски и Арменски групи, изповядвали павликянската ерес)). Най-известния му труд е "Хроника" в 21 книги. Използувал е сведения главно от древните историци и от тези от началото на Средновековието, поспециално "Хроникум" на Евсевий от Кесария (260-340), Иоан от Ефес (род. 517 - поч. 590), Иоан Антиохийски (писал през VII в.), Теофилакт Симоката (писал през VII в.), както и архивите на Антиохийската патриаршия.

Григорий Бар Хебраеус (род. 1226 – поч. 1286) е роден в град Мелитена. Считан е за един от главните историци на

следване ще увеличи нашите познания за броя на топонимите и хидронимите, които Българите на Булгарис/Булгариос са донесли от предишните си земи и е твърде възможно общият им брой да надхвърля 150. Такова изследване ще се предприеме, когато в България се създаде Факултет по Българистика с катедра за Българо-Алтайска Филология. Със събраните досега данни и тези, които отсега нататък ще бъдат събирани за съставянето на една огромна библиотека към този Факултет, ще се открие един още поширок хоризонт на историята на Алтайските Хуно-Българи през вековете, тяхното културно и историческо наследство, от което ще се ползуваме всички ние, които ПО РОД И ДУХ СМЕ БЪЛГА-РИ – ТЕХНИ НАСЛЕДНИЦИ И ПОТОМЦИ!

БИБЛИОГРАФСКИ СПРАВОЧНИК И ЦИТАТИ ВКЛЮЧЕНИ В НЕГО КЪМ ТЕКСТА НА ЧАСТ ТРЕТА: "ЗАСЕЛВАНЕТО НА МНОГОБРОЙНА БЪЛГАРСКА ГРУПА, ПРЕДВОЖДАНА ОТ МОНАРХА БУЛГАРИС/БУЛГАРИОС НА ЮГ ОТ РЕКА ДУНАВ ПО ВРЕМЕТО НА РОМЕЙСКИЯ/ВИЗАНТИЙСКИ ИМПЕРА-ТОР МАВРИКИЙ (582-702) СПОРЕД ИСТОРИЧЕСКИТЕ ДАН-НИ НА ГРИГОРИЙ БАР ХЕБРАЕУС И МИХАИЛ СИРИЙСКИ"

1A. E. W. Brooks: "The sources of Theophanes and the Syriac chroniclers", publ. in Byzantinische Zeitschrift (1906), XV., p. 578: "...It has long been known that for the 7th and 8th centuries a large portion of the work of Theophanes is derived from an Eastern source which was also used, directly or indirectly, by Michael the Syrian; and in 1897 I published the concluding portion of a Syriac chronicle coming down to the year 8461, the author of which appeared to me, as I stated in the introduction, to have drawn from the same source..."; Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus'", op. cit., pp. 59 ff.; K. Czegledy: "Khazarian Invasions into Transcaucasia", publ. in Acta Orientalia, Budapest 1960, pp. 82/3.

15. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire from the Death of Theodosius I (379-395) to the death of Justinian I (527-565), pp. 270/1, and note 3: "... The provincial divisions of the Dioceses of Thrace are: contained six provinces, two north and four south of the Haemus range. The northern were: 1) Lowere Moesia with the towns Marcianopolis, Odessus, Novae, Nicopolis; 2) Scythia (corresponding to the Dobrudža) - towns: Tomi (near Constanza),

Callatis (Mangalia), Tropaeum (Adamelissi)..."

1B. "The Chronography of Gregory Abu'l-Faraj...commonly known as Bar Hebraeus, 1225-1286" ...translated form the Syriac with an Historical Introduction, and an index accompanied by reproductions of the Syriac texts in the Bodleian Manuscript, vol. I English translation by Ernest A. Wallis Budge. Apa - Philo Press Amsterdam, 1976, p. 84: "... At this time (the fourth year of emperor's Maurice reign, 586) there went forth from Inner SCYTHIA three brothers with thirty thousand SCYTHIANS. [91] And they came a journey of two months in the time of winter, for the discovery of water, that is to say from the fords of MOUNT AMÔN; and they arrived at the river TÂNÎS (DÔNÂ?), whish goeth out from the lake MIANTÎS and mingleth in the SEA OF PÔNTÔS. And when they arrived at the frontier of the RHÔMÂYÊ, one of them whose name was BÛLGÂRÎS took ten ships and crossed the river TÂNÎS and pitched his camp between the rivers TÂNÎS and DÛNBÎR (DON and DNIEPER?), which also mingles (i. e. flows into) the SEA OF PÔNTÔS. And he sent to MAURICIUS [asking] him to give him land to dwell in, and [said that] he would become an ally of the RHÔMÂYÊ. And MAURICIUS gave him Upper and Lower MYSIA, and they dwelt there, and they became a guard (i. e. a buffer garrison) for the RHÔMÂYÊ. Now, though they were SCYTHIANS the RHÔMÂYÊ call them 'BULGARIANS'. Then these two brothers came to the country of ÂLÂN' which is BAR SÂLÎÂ, that is to say to the towns of the CASPIAN, which the BULGARIANS and the PANGURIANS call the 'Gate of the Turks'; they were once Christians and are now called 'KAZÂRÂYÊ after the name of the eldest brother. And in the sixth year of MAURICIUS, PRISCUS the captain of the host of the RHÔMÂYÊ, together with a large army went down to PERSIA..."

1Γ. Ibid., p. 85: "...And MAURICIUS sent to JOANNES (ÎWANNÎS), the captain of the host of the TARKÂYÊ, with twenty thousand soldiers, and ANASTASIUS who took with, him 'ARMANÂYÔ (ARMENIANS) and BULGARIANS – twenty thousand..." ("Tarkaye" is "Thrace", see p. 161/2: "...And he burned and laid waste the contries of TARKI and MACEDONIA..."); see also "The Cambridge History of Iran", chapter. "Iran under the Sasanians", pp. 164/5.

1Д. В статията "Извъстието на Михаила Сирийски за пръселението на Българите", В. Златарски дава превода на въпросния текст на немски език от Ж. Маркварт в изследването му "Die Chronologie der alttürkischen Inschriften" и френският превод на същия текст на Ј. В. Chabot в "Chronique de Michel le Syruen, patriarche Jacobite d'Antioche..." (виж бел. 23).От тези два превода Златарски извежда своя Български превод с негови добавки, забележки и интерпретации. Добавките му променят смисъла на текста, което дава възможност за несъстоятелни интерпретации. В статията "Michael der Syrer Über das Erste Auftreten der Bulgaren und Chazaren", F. Altheim und R. Stiehl дават Сирийският текст с немски превод, при което също правят добавки според становището си за смисъла му. Впрочем

повечето от добавките на всичките тези автори са ненужни и само усложняват вместо да изясняват това което Михаил Сирийски съобщава. Така например, тези които са се ползували от техните преводи стигат до заключението, че похода на тримата братя предвождайки "тридесет хиляди скити" е бил предприет през зимата защото намирането на вода е могло да бъде улеснено. Такова заключение е несъстоятелно като се има предвид, че територията през която е трябвало да преминат през зимно време е била покрай северните крайбрежия на Аралското и Каспийско морета (това разбира се е тяхно предположение). От "Ризала" на Ибн Фадлан се установява, без каквото и да е съмнение, че пътуването през тази територия през зимно време е невъзможно за големи групи от хора, поради изключително големите студове. Снабдяването с вода там е също било изключително трудно тъй като е трябвало да се разтопява лед или сняг, гориво за което в тези безгористи пространства е липсвало. За една тридесет хилядна войска придружена от техните родове едно такова пътуване през зимата от средна Азия (друго предположение) до реката Дон в срок от около два месеца е напълно невъзможно. Пояснява се обаче, че не текстовете на Бар Хебраеус и Михаил Сирийски, а интерпретациите им, са несъстоятелни.

1Е. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 132: "...Хазары были тесно связаны с барсилами не только тем, что поселились в стане, носившей их имя, но и политической общностью, потому они выступают совместно. Египетский ученый Ал-Кальби (XVII в.) называет Барсола братом Хазара (бел. 77: Д. А. Хвольсон, Известия Ибн Даста, стр. 93); Стр. 131: "...барсилы составляли одно из подразделений болгар... По Ибн-Русте (начало X в.)⁷³ и Гардизи (XI в.), болгары делились на три отдела: "...один отдел зовется берсула, другой – эсегел и третий – болгар"...; Стр. 184: "...Это имя (царства гуннов – Варачана) в различных вариантах упоминается не только в армянских, но и в Византийских, в арабских и в еврейских источниках и, очевидно, связывается с названием страны Барсалия и подразделения болгар – берсилиев, барсилов или берсула (бел. 8: Bars'-li или Baras'-li - тюрская конструкция с суффиксом принадлежности - "li", тогда как армянская форма - Варачан - представляет ту же основу и Иранским окончанием "an" (V. Minorsky. A New Book..., стр. 125/ б), издавна находившегося в тесной связи с хазарами, выражавшейся, между прочим, в том, что жена хазарского кагана, хатун, бралась из этого племени9. Вместе савиры и барсилы составляли то, что арабские писатели называли страной Беленджер. Следует добавить что еще Казам-Бек читал это название в тексте Табари как "БУЛКЕР" или "БАЛК". Он полагал, что название "Беленджер" появилось вследствие небрежности переписчиков и из-за непонимания, в которое впали географы IX в. Беленджера, по его мнению, поддержанному Гаркави, никогда не существовало¹⁰. Если это так, если Беленджер всего только неправильное написание имени БОЛГАР, то, следовательно, царство гуннов иначе именовалось ЦАРСТВОМ БОЛГАР, название которых, как известно, ОЧЕНЬ ЧЕСТО СОЧЕТАЛОСЬ С НАИМЕНОВАНИЕМ ГУННЫ-ГУННЫ-БОЛГАРЫ. С другой стороны, НЕСОМНЕННО, ЧТО САВИРЫ (СУВАРЫ) И БАРСИЛЫ (БЕРСУЛА) ОТНОСИЛИСЬ К БОЛГАРСКИМ ПЛЕМЕНАМ... (Д. Т.: това, което следва е също от голямо значение).

Стр. 229: "...Северная часть царства гуннов, где находилась его столица, "великолепный город Варачан", образовала особое владение – Беленджер или БУЛКЕР-БОЛГАР. Население его состояло из БАРСИЛБЕРСУЛА, ОДНОГО ИЗ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ БОЛГАР... Стр. 235: "...Баслы – это те БАРСИЛЫ, КОТОРЫЕ В АРМЯНСКИХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ НЕОДНОКРАТНО ФИГУРИРУЮТ ВМЕСТЕ С ХАЗАРАМИ И, ПО-ВИДИМУ, СОВПАДАЮТ С ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕМ БОЛГАР, НАЗВАННЫМ У АРАБОВ БЕРСУЛА..."

2. Muhammad b. Al-Hasan B. Isfandiyar: "History of Tabaristan" (Compiled about A. H. 613 9A. D. 1216). Based on the India Office Ms. Compared with two Mss. in the British Museum, by Edward G. Brown, M. A., M. B., London, 1905: "...It then appeared that, in the reign of Qubad's father Piruz (Piruz/Firuz 457-484; Qubad/Kavadh I 488-496), the son of Yazdigird (Yazdegerd II, 438-457) the son of Bahram Gu'r (Bahram V Gur, 420-438) the son of Yazdigir "the Wicked" (Yazdegerd I, 399-420), the lands beyond the Oxus and Balkh river were by trety committed to the care of KHUSHNUWAZ (...) the king of the HAYATILA (or HUNS), afterwards called SUGHANIYAN (f. 71a)..."; "Cambridge History of Iran", chapter "History of Eastern Iran - Late Antiquity", p. 214: "...the Sasanian prince PEROZ applied (to the Hephthalites) for assistance to recover the trone of Iran from his brother Hormizd III (457–459) in A. D. 457 (D. T.: ? or 459). With the help of his Hephthalite auxiliaries he was successful, but later he went to war with his erstwhile allies, and was captured and defeated by their king AKHSHUNWAR by Tabari, or KHUSHNAVAZ by Firdausi..."//A. D. H. Bivar: article "Hayatila", in E. I. gives the same text as above//; V. Minorsky: "History of Sharvan and Darband", p. 98: "... "Z" must be the Iranian suffix of origin (nisba)...".

3. Procopius: "History of the Wars", op. cit., book VIII, iv. 1–7, p. 83, iv. 6–11, p. 85, iv. II – v. 2, v. 2–7, p. 87–89.

4. V. Barthold: "A Historical Geography of Iran", op. cit., p. 20: "...It seems that the Hephthalites lived primarily to the north of the Amu Darya, at least in the area west of Balkh; the Arab geographers state (see Maqdisi, p. 261) that Amu Darya separated Khurasan on one side from the Haytal on the other, and they even report genealogical traditions about two brothers KHURASAN and HAYTAL (or HABTAL), grandsons of Sim/Shem, son of Noah..."

5. Д-р Ив. Шишманов: "Критичен Преглед на Въпроса за Произхода на Пра-Българите", СБНУ, XVI – XVII, 1900, стр. 606/7.

6. Janet Martin: "Treasure of the Land of Darkness", Cambridge University

Press, 1986, pp. 5, 6, 7.

7. W. Barthold: "Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion" – "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial", 1968, p. 337, n. 2: "...The word TURKAN, which frequently occurs as the name of Turkic queens, is not a proper name, but signifies "QUEEN, LADY"...with the pronominal suffix..."

8. "The Chronography of Gregory Abu'l-Farai...commonly known as Bar Hebraeus, 1225–1286", op. cit., p. 232; Звуково "Тапраг" има сходство с

Византийската титла/ранг "Топарх".

9. Robert Browning, professor of Classics and Ancient History at Birbeck College, University of London: "Byzantium and Bulgaria", publ. by Maurice Temple Smith Ltd., 1975, p. 72: "...In the autumn 969 Svjatoslav crossed the Danube... The Russian army swept through the northern provinces (of Danube Bulgaria), took Preslav and captured the King (Boris II) and all his family, crossed the Balkan range into Thrace and took Philipopolis, where 20,000 citizens

were impaled as a punishment for having defended their city..."

10. С. Ф. Плетнева: "Хазары", АНСССР, издательство "Наука", Москва 1976, стр. 69670: "...Последний удар Хазарии нанесла Русь. Вот как описал это событие русский летописец: "В год 6473 (965). Пошел Святослав на хазар. Услышав это же, хазары вышли навстречу во главе со своим Каганом и сошлись биться, и в битве одолел Святослав хазар и город их и Белую Вежу взял. И победил ясов и касогов" (бел. № 9: Повесть временных лет, т. І, стр. 244). Ибн-Хаукаль добавляет, что русы "ограбили Болгар, Хазаран, Итиль и Семендер" (бел. № 10: Сказания мусульманских писателей о славянах и русах..., с. 220). За год до этого, в 964 г., Святослав отправился в земли последних данников хазар – вятичей. Он двинулся не через печенежские степи Приднепровья и Подонья, а по лесам - к Волжской Болгарии. Согласно летописи, Святослав "пощел на Оку и на Волгу и встретил вятичей" (бел. № 11: Повесть временных лет, т. І, с. 244.) Победив болгар, русские спустились по Волге к Итилю. Ибн-Хаукаль рассказывает об этом походе так: "Русы разрушили все это и разграбили все, что принадлежало людям хазарским, болгарским и буртасским на реке Итиле. Русы овладели этой страной, и жители Итиля искали убежища на острове Баб-ал-Абваба и укрепились на нем, а некоторые из них в страхе поселились на острове Сия-Кух (полуостров Мангышлак. - С. П." (бел. 12: Сказания мусульманских писателей о славянах и руссах..., с. 220). Далее Святослав с дружиной взял Семендер и по дороге к Черному морю победил аланское войско, живших в Приазовье касогов (адыгов), тогда же, очевидно, покорил Таматарху, на ладьях поднялся по Дону до Саркела и также, заняв крепость, основал на месте Саркела русский степной форпост, который и назвали Белая Вежа. После этого похода русский князь вернулся к Киев. На следующий год он победил вятичей и предложил им платить дань в киевскую казну. А еще через год

Святослав предпринял далекий поход в Дунайскую Болгарию. Там он провоевал несколько лет, не добился особых успехов и в 972 г. на пути домой у днепровских порогов сложил голову в стычке с печенегами, подкупленными для этой цели болгарами. Отправляясь в поход на Хазарию, Святослав стремился отвоевать у Волжской Болгарии и каганата путь на Восток - по Волге и Каспию. Однако он не сумел удержать свои завоевания, увлекшись на Балканах. Поход Святослава, нарушивший все торговые пути Хазарии и разоривший ее города, оказался для каганата роковым... Восточные города Хазарии были уничтожены, знаменитые сады и виноградники Семендера сожжены. Итиль превращен в дымящиеся развалины¹⁴..."; М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 426-428: "...В русской летописи перед сообщением о походе Святослава на хазар, годом ранее, имеется рассказ о другом его походе на Оку к вятичам, еще платившим дань хазарам7. Этот поход и был началом воины Святослава с хазарами. Пройдя по Оке в Волгу, Святослав разгромил болгар и буртас⁸; спустившись вниз по реке, разграбил Итил⁹, по Каспийскому морю добрался до Семендера и, опустошив его, двинулся вдоль Кавказа на запад. Вероятно, под Итилем он встретился с вышедшим против него каганом (царем) и разбил хазарское войско. По пути к Азовскому морю Святослав столкнулся с ясами (аланами) и касогами. На обратном пути вверх по Дону он взял Белую Вежу (Саркел) и вернулся в Киев 10. В следующем году Святослав вновь оказался у вятичей и окончательно покорил их, о чем летопись и сообщает: "победи Святослав и дан на их възложи"11. В 968 г. Святослав устремился на Дунай 12... стр. 431: "... Белая Вежа на Дону и Тмуторакань на Керченском проливе обеспечивали связи Руси с Кавказом и открывали путь из Днепра на Волгу, свободное плавание по которой было целью похода Святослава ПРОТИВ БОЛГАР И ХАЗАР, державших эту реку в своих руках... Стр. 435: "... Разгром, учиненный на Волге Святославом, на время приглушил болгаро-хазарскоие противоречия, поставив тех и других в одинаковые отношения с Русью... Стр. 444/5: "...При нашествии Святослава хазарские города сильно пострадали. В Семендере, по данным Ибн Хаукаля, "в любом из садов и виноградников не осталось на милостыню для бедных... не стало ни винограда, ни изю-

11. "The Mongol Mission – Narratives and letters of the Franciscan missionaries in Mongolia and China in the 13th and 14th centuries", op. cit., p. 116: "...Beyond these is the Etilia (Volga) which is the largest river I have ever seen; it comes from the north from GREATER BULGARIA, and flowing in a southerly direction falls into a certain lake (Caspian) which it takes four months to go round... On page 124, the Franciscan missionary William of Rubruck distinguishes Bulgaria on the Danube from Great Bulgaria on the Volga. Page 131: "...For it is from Great Bulgaria that those bulgars came who are now (on) the other side of the Danube near Constantinople..."

- 12. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., p. 136: "...Using horses as burnt offerings they worship some gigantic savage monster whom they invoke as the god T'ANGRI XAN, called ASPANDIAT by the Persians..."
- 13. "The Fihrist of al-Hadim", A tenth-century survey of Muslim Culture Baynard Dodge, editor and translator, Columbia University Press, New York' London, 1970, vol. II, p. 716: "...The names of the books which the Persians composed about Biography, and the Evening Stories about their Kings which were true: RUSUM and ASFANDIYADH, a translation of Jabalah ibn Salim..." (Jabalah ibn Salim was a secretary who translated historical and literary works from Persian into Arabic. He was the secretary of Hisham, perhaps the Caliph (724–743...). Page 963: "...ASFANDIYADH (ISFANDIYADH or ASFANDIYAR). He was the king who championed Zoroaster as a prophet. see Browne Literary History of Persia, I, 116/7; Firdawsi Shahnamah, IX, 155 ff.

14. Gustav Glaesser: "Franz Altheim, Geschichte der Hunnen, Vol. I: Von den Anfängen bis zum Einbruch in Europe (From the Origin to the Invasion of Europe...", "East and West" Quarterly published by the Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Vol. II – Nos. 2–3, June – September 1960, p.p.

195/6.

15. Микаил Башу Ибн Шамс Тебир: "Сказание за Дъщерята на Хана",

пос. съч., стр. 186.

- 16. Al-Mas'udi's Historical Encyclopaedia "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems", op. cit., pp. 402, 406, 412/3, 415, 420; T. Sulimirski: "The Scyths", article published in "The Cambridge History of Iran", vol. 2, pp. 165, 167; Tamara Talbot Rice: "The Scythians", p. 51: "...The Scythians considered themselves authochtonomous, believing that they were descended from patriarch Targitius, the Son of the God of Heaven...".
 - 17. Сведение дадено в западно-европейска преса от 6 август 1995 г.
- 18. В. Н. Златарски: "Известието на Михаила Сирийски за преселението на Българите", стр. 41.

19. Procopius... History of the Wars", op. cit., I, x. 1-7, pp. 77-79.

20. Професор Моско Москов: "Именник на Българските Ханове" (Ново Тълкуване), Държавно издателство "Д-р Петър Берон", София, 1988, стр. 200/1.

21. Omeljan Pritsak: "Die Bulgarische Fürstenliste und die Sprache der Protobulgaren", UAB, publ. by O. Harrassowitz – Wiesbaden, 1955, pp. 35, 38, 41, (and following...); O. Pritsak: "Kultur und Sprache der Hunnen", p. 244: "...Kotriguren-Fürsten Kourat (Κοβρᾶτος) – KOURŬT, der i.j'. 619 in Konstantinopel getauft wurde..." ("Studies in Medieval Eurasian. History", 1981).

22. "The Chronicle of John (c. 690 A. D.) Coptic Bishop of Nikiu", op. cit., p. 197; D. Obolensky: "The Empire and its Northern Neighbours, 565–1018" chapter XI in "The Cambridge Medieval History, vol. IV, part I Cambridge

University Press 1966, p. 483.

23. See note 136 on page 19 also pp. 270/1, note № 3 of Bury's mentioned book:

The provincial divisions of the Dioceses of Thrace and Dacia may be here enumerated. The D. of Thrace (which belonged to the Prefecture of the East) contained six provinces, two north and four south of the Haemus range. The northern were:

(1) Lower Moesia – towns: Marcianopolis, Odessus, Durostorum, No-

vae, Nicopolis (Nicup);

(2) Scythia (corresponding to the Dobrudža) – towns: Tomi (near Constanza), Callatis (Mangalia), Tropaeum (Adamclissi).

The southern were:

- (3) south-estern, Europa towns: Selymbria, Heraclea, Arcadiopolis, Bizyo;
- (4) south-western, Rhodope towns: Aenus, Traianopolis, Maroneia, Rusion;
- (5) north-western, Thrace towns: Philippopolis, Beroe;
- (6) north-eastern, Haemimontus towns: Hadrianople, Anchialus.

The D. of Dacia contained five provinces:

(1) Upper Moesia - towns: Singidunum, Viminacium, Margum;

(2) Dacia ripensis – towns: Bononia, Ratiaria, Castra Martis, Oescus (Gigen);

(3) Dacia mediterranea - towns: Sardica, Naissus, Pautalia (Küstendil), Remesiana (Ak-Palanka);

(4) Dardania - towns: Scupi, Ulpia-

na;

(5) Praeralitana – towns: Scodra, Lissus.

The D. of Makedonia contained besides (1) Thessaly, (2) Achaea, (3) Crete, the provinces of

(4) Macedonia Prima - towns: Thessalonica, Pella, Beroea, Edessa;

- (5) Macedonia Secunda (Salutaris) - towns: Stobi, Heraclea;
- (6) Old Epirus towns: Nicopolis, Dodona;
- (7) New Epirus towns: Dyrrhachium, Scampae, Apollonia, Aulon.

24. За Каспи и Ути виж също А. Н. L. Heeren: "Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity", vol. II Asiatic Nations, Scythians, Indians, Appendixes, London, pp. 17/8/9.: "...The tribes of the Caspii, Pausicae, Pantimathi, and Daritae, wandered along the shores of the Caspian Sea, between it and the lake Aral' (according to Herodotus)...Such are the ancient nomad tribes which Herodotus was acquainted with and has faithfully described. After his time the greater number of them do not appear any longer in history, though some AS THE CASPII and UTII, are found more recently in other districts to the west of the Caspian Sea; and by this remarkable change of situation, confirm the observation already made, that these nomad hordes have moved from east to west. If we reflect, however, on the uninterruted expeditions of the powerful nomad nations of Great Tartary (Inner Asia), there will be no room to doubt that the hordes mentioned in Herodotus were detached branches of them. These hordes, whose country was beyond the borders of the Persian empire, that is, on the other side of the Jaxartes (Sir-Darya) were confounded by the Persians under the general name of Sacae..." The people named Scythians by the Greeks", says Herodotus, "are called Sacae by the Persians"...".

25. В. Н. Златарски: "Известието на Михаила Сирийски за Преселе-

нието на Българите", стр. 48/9.

26. Петър Добрев: "Стопанската Култура на ПраБългарите преди Заселването Им в Нашите Земи", статия публикувана в сборника на БАН, София, 1982 на доклади от "Първи Международен Конгрес по Българистика" (София 23 май – 3 юни 1981 г., стр. 54/5).

27. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 145.

28. "Hudud al-'Alam", op. cit., pp. 39, 71, 121, 274. Виж също бел. № 20А

на стр. 140 от част II.

29. V. Minorsky: article "Shekki", op. cit., p. 346: "... Among the places mentioned in Albania by Ptolemy χαβάλα and αι 'Αλβάνιαι πύλαι occupying the same position, long. 80°, lat. 47°, must correspond to Kabala and to the passes which above it give access to the valley of Samur (Khačmaz and Kutkashen roads)..."

30. V. Minorsky: "A History of Sharvan and Darband", op. cit., p. 138: "...The fortress in which Sahrukh was taken was BIQURD (now BIGHIR), or

BUGHURO, at the source of the Gök-chay)..."

31. F. Altheim und R. Stiehl: "Michael der Syrer über das Erste Auftreten der Bulgaren und Chazaren", publ. in "Byzantion", v. XXVIII (1958), p. 116: "...Buğar oder *Buğur aber ist nicht anderes als PUGURAYE... Gemeint sind die Παγυριται Ptolemaeus, geogr. 3, 5, 22: dort Nachbarn der 'Αορσοι..."

32. V. Minorsky: "Hudud al-'Alam", op. cit., p. 466: "...in his "Arktische Länder (1924), Marquart, among other things, studies the disappearance of the sound "y" (the Greek letter for "G/GH) in the old Bulgarian and Turkish and gives as an example the name of the Turcoman tribe SALUR < SALGHUR. As another instance of the same phenomenon he quotes (p. 275): "den bulgarischen Horden-name (Nikephoros); ...ULUGHUNDUR (Ibn al-Kalbi, +un 820 bei Jaqut); OLXONTOR (Anania Širaka'ci, vii Jahrh). > W(U)L(U)DUR BUL-KAR (Ps. Moses Chorenac'i, letztes Drittel des IX Jahrh.), WUNUNDUR (Hudud al-'Alam, Ende des X Jahrh.) bereits mit prothetischen "W" vor labialem Vokal, wie in Čuwaschischen..., WULUNDUR (al-Mas'udi, 943 – 4 n. Chr.) =

magy. NANDOR FEJERVAR = Belgrad"

33. "Hudud al'Alam", op. cit., p. 121: "...BOLOR (BULUR) is a vast country... with a king who declares that he is the Son of the Sun. And he does not rise from his sleep until the Sun has risen, saying that the son must not rise before his father.; page 258: "...The "Bolorian Tibet" corresponds to the Great Bolor (PU-LU of the Chinese sources, Chavannes, Documents, 149)...", Page 369: "...cf. BOLOR in Marco Polo, 3rd ed. by Yule-Cordier, i. 172, 178 – 9. In the worde of Muhammad Hayda Tarikh-i Rashidi, Engl. transl. L. D. Ross, 385, B. LUR was "bounded on the east by the province of Kashghar and Yarkand; on the north by Badhakhshan; on the west by Kabul and Lamghan; and on the south by the dependencies of Kashmir". N. Elias grosso modo includes in Bolor "Hunza, Nagar, possibly Tash-Kurghan, GILGIT, Panyal, Yasin, Chitral, and probably the tract now known as Kafiristan..." (D. T.: In the early 8th century Gilgit was in Tibetan hands and the Chinese competed with them for the possession of Gilgit. See "The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia", pp. 381/2.)

34. G. Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate", op. cit., p. 437: "...East of Badakshan, along the Upper Oxus, lay Wakhkhan, described by Ibn Hawkal as on the road into (Little) Tibet, whence came musk. These were infidel lands, and they adjoined the countries called As-Sakinah and Karran (or Karram); and beyond these again towards Kashmir was the BULUR country, 'where for three months you never see the sun for snow and rain..."

35. For the polyandrous habits (their women had several husbands) of the Hephthalites, see K. Enoki: "The Origin of the White Huns or Hephthalites,

publ. in "East and West", VI, 1, April 1955, p. 236.

36. "The Fihrist of al-Nadim", a tenth-century survey of Muslim Culture. Bayard Dodge, editor and translator, Columbia Unirversity Press, London 1970 vol. I, pp. 36/7: "...the Bulgarians and the Tibetans write with Chinese and Manichaean, whereas the Khazars write Hebrew..."

37. "The Mongol Mission...", op. cit., pp. 41: "...Byleri that is Great Bulgaria... see also pp. 30: "...the Byler(s), that is Great Bulgaria,... pp. 80; Omeljan Pritsak: "The Origin of Rus', Old Scandinavian sources other than the Sagas", vol. I, pp.

686, n. 16 and p. 688 and n. 21.

38. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 130, бел. 65: "...Птолемею были известны "ПАГИРИТЫ", которых он помещал между Хорсами и Саварами (Савирами) где-то между Венедским заливом (Балтийским морем) и Рипейскими горами (Уралом?)..."

39. Constantine Porphyrogenetus: "De Thematibus", lib. II, ed. Bon., p. 46; В. Златарски: "История на Първото Българско Царство – Епохата на

Хунно-Българското Надмощие", пос. съч., стр. 110.

40. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", op. cit., p. 15: "...Thus the city (Balkh) in which the teachings of Zoroaster had first been accepted became one of the principal centers of Buddhism..."

41. William M. McGovern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia", p. 83: "...Zoroastrianism is essentially dualistic... Zoroasrianism has frequently been

said to inculcate sun worship..."

42. Kazuo Enoki: "On the Nationality of the Ephthalites", publ. in "Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko", the Oriental Library, 18, 1959, pp. 36/7: "...In the latter half of the 5th century, the Kidârites had to remove westwards from Balkh, the capital of their empire, as far as Balaam or Balkhan when they were pressed by the Ephthalites⁷, It will mean that the Ephthalites pressed the Kidarites in Balkh from the east... The polyandry system of the Ephthalites makes us guess that they lived isolated from other tribes before they rose to power and that they had really originated in some detached locality in the Hindukush to the south of Hsi-mo-ta-lo which is situated on the high way in Tokharestan".

43. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire... op. cit., p. 5: "...Their (the Ephthalites') chief town was Balkh, and Gurgan⁶ (on the river of the same name which flows into the Caspian (D. T.: at the southeast end of the Caspian sea)) was their principal frontier fortress agains Persia..."

44. Петър Добрев: "ПраБългари, Произход, Език, Култура", Изда-

телска къща "Проксима", София. 1991 г., стр. 17-22.

45. C. E. Bosworth: "Al-Kabk", article published in the Encyclopedia of Islam². vol. letter "K", pp. 343. Page 344: "...Caucasian-people known later as the Ghazi – or Kazi-Kumuk or LAK..."

46. Ibid, pp. 342/3.

47. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op. cit., p. 214.

48. "Thi Cambridge Medieval History", op. cit., p. 711.

49. Omeljan Pritsak: "Studies in Medieval Eurasian History", chapter XIX, "The Decline of the Empire of the Oghuz Yabghu*", p. 289; chapter XVI "Die Karachaniden", p. 23: "...Als Totem-Namen (Ongun) kommen hier Böri' ('Wolf'), Yagan Уађа ('Elephant') und vor allem die Raubvogel − namen: Čagri, Togrul und Paygu vor...". Димитър Табаков: Бъдещи изследвания ще установят дали фактически титлата "Канас-Ювиги" не е "Каган Ябгу".

50. Movses Dasxuranc'i: "The History of the Caucasian Albanians", op.

cit., p. 218.

51. М. И. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 184.

52. Петър Добрев: "ПраБългари...", пос. съч., стр. 21.

53. G. Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate", op. cit., p. 382: "...the country of the upper Oxus, towards the Pamir, as known to the medieval Arabs, was always counted as one of the outlying districts of Khurâsân. Arab or medieval Khurâsân is conveniently divided into four Quarters (Rub'), named from the four great cities which at various times were, separately or conjointly, the capitals of the province to wit Naysâbûr, Marv, Herât, and Balkh..."

54. K. Czegledy: "From East to West: The Age of Nomadic Migration in Eurasia", publ. in Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi, tomus III, Anno 1983, p. 93: "According to Arab notices, the name of the Hephthalite capital in Eastern

Tokharistan was VARVALIZ..."

- 55. Ibid., p. 438, n.l: "...The name Khuttal (with its variants) appears in fact to be the same word as Haytal, by which name the Arabs knew the Ephthalites or White Huns of Sassanian and Byzantine times."
 - 56. Петър Добрев: "ПраБългари...", пос. съч., стр. 18.

57. G. Le Strange: "The Lands...", op. cit., p. 393.

58. C. E. Bosworth: article "Khurasan", publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam, second edition, vol. leter "K", p. 56.

59. Cl. Hurat: article "Khorasan" publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam, first edition, vol., letter "K", p. 966.

60. Ibid, p. 383, n. 2: "...the Arab "B" is in Persian pronounced "P"..."

61. W. Barthold: "Turkestan down to the Mongol Invasion", London 1968, p. 168, 68).

62. Ibid., pp. 68/9.

- 63. Ibid., р. 82; Петър Добрев: "ПраБългарите...", пос. съч., стр. 16, 26/7.
- 64. Ibid., pp. 120, 122, 124, 131, 133.

65. Ibid., p. 137.

66. Ibid., p. 68; W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", op. cit., pp. 23/4; Димитър Табаков: статия "К-ави" (Кава окана) Туохол (Ави-

Тохол), пос. съч., стр. 19/20.

- 67. "Hudud al-'Alam, op. cit., p. 88; "Sharaf al-Zaman Tahir Marvazi", English translation and commentary by V. Minorsky, London, 1942, p. 28: "...Tibeten musk is of the best quality and of the purest scent. Musk is the navel of an animal which resembles the largest (kind of) deer..."
 - 68. "Hudud al-'Aloam", op. cit., pp. 501, 71, 119, 208.

69. Ibid., pp. 360/1.

- 70. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 135: "...He (Valarshak) returned northward to the foot of PARKHAR in Tayk'... (note 2: Parkhar and Tayk: on the Georgian border; see Hübschmann. AON pp. 276–8 and 358 9.
 - 71. W. Barthold: "Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion", op. cit., p. 70.

72. 'Hudud al-'Alam", op. cit., p. 497.

73. Ibid., p. 359, n. 1: "The name Khuttal as well as several other names of the region (Hulbuk, Munk) sound non-Iranian (Tokharian, Hephthalite?).

74. Ibid., p. 71.

- 75. Ibid., p. 120.
- 76. Ibid., p. 362.

77. Ibid., p. 362.

78. Ibid., p. 362 "...die hephthalitischen Kamičij-an in Čaghaniyan und Kamičik Hep't'alk' in nördlichen Daghistan, die wohl nach ihrer Heimat am Käm (Jenissei) benannt sein werden".

79. Ibid., pp. 362/3.

80. C. E. Bosworth & Sir Gerald Clauson: "Al-Xwarazmi on the Peoples of

Central Asia", publ. in RAS, 1942, p. 9.

81. Otto Maenchen-Helfen: "The Yüeh-chih Problem Re-examined", pp. 80/1, publ. in" Journal of the American Oriental Society", vol. 65, 1945; Ying-Shih Yü: "The Hsiung-nu", chapter 5, publ. in "The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia", p. 127: "...The small Yüeh-chih retreated into the southern part of the Ch'ilien Mountains (bordering the Kansu corridor), and mixed with the Ch'iang people..."

82. O. M. Helfen: "The Yüeh-chih Problem Re-examined", op. cit., p.p. 79/

80.

83. William Montgomery McGovern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia",

publ. by The University of North Carolina Press, 1939, p. 126/7.

84. Ibid., p. 480/1; Page 479: "...Some of the later Chinese sources ("Be Shi, 97, 16b) when speaking of Bactria call it DU-HO-LO, a close approximation of Tuhara, or Tochari..."

85. A. K. Narain: "Indo-Europeans in Inner Asia", op. cit., pp. 170/1: "...The strength of the Kushana power was felt under the new leadership of the Kidarites, known after Kidara, the founder of a new Kushana royalty..." Ibid., pp. 172/3: "...Some Chinese sources treat the Hephthalites too as Yüeh-chih³⁷. A striking resemblance may also be noted in the deformed heads or the early Yüeh-chih and Hephthalite kings on their coinage. But while scholarly consensus is still needed to include them in the Tokharian Yüeh-chih fold, their Iranian links have been considered seriously even when the Altaic of Huns elements in them cannot be denied³⁹..."; K. Enoki: "On the Nationality of the Ephthalites", op. cit., pp. 1–58.

86. Петър Добрев: "Преоткриването на ПраБългарския Календар",

София 1994 г., стр. 193.

87. William Montgomery McGogern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia", op. cit., p. 406: "...A great deal of Hunnish blood doubtless flowed in Ephthalite veins. The Ephthalites doubtless borrowed many Hunnish words and phrases for their own language. In fact, it is not at all impossible that the Ephthalites, forgetful of their true origin ((according to a Chinese chronicle the Ephthalites were ultimately of the same origin as the Yüeh-chih p. 405)), came to regard themselves a branch of the Hunnish family..., a fact which account for the fact that the name Hun was applied to the Ephthalites by so many of their neighbors. One feature of the Ephthalite social culture is worthy of especial mention, namely the fact that they went in for polyandry, or the custom whereby each woman was allowed to have several husbands. As in many other polyandrous lands the various husbands were for the most part brothers, the eldest brother marring the girl, and the younger brothers being automatically admitted to conjugal rights... We know, to be sure, that the modern Tibetans practice polyandry and there was probably some cultural filtration between the Ephthalites and the Tibetans in this regard. At the same time we must bear in mind that there is no evidence whatever that the Ephthalites were themselves Tibetans..."

88. J. Marquart: "Historische Glossen zu den alttürkische Inschriften", WZKM, XII, 1898, p. 200; Kazuo Enoki: "On the Nationality of the Ephthalites",

p. 52.

89. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", publ. by Princeton University Press, 1954, p. 6/7: "...the older view implied that the Khazars were already on the outskirts of Europe before the rise of the Turks (circa A. D. 550). According to this view, the affinities of the Khazars were with the Huns..."; Page 5: "...The Syriace historians mention the Khazars earlier than A. D. 627. Both Michael Syrus⁷ and Bar Hebraeus⁸ tell, how apparently in the reign of the Greek Emperor Maurice (582–602), three brothers from "inner Scythia" marched west with 31,000 men, and when they reached the frontier of the Greeks, one of them, Bulgarios (Bar Hebraeus, Bulgaris), crossed the Don and settled within the Empire. The others occupied "the country of the Alans which is called Barsalia", they and the former inhabitants adopting the name Khazars from Kazarig, the eldest of the brothers..."

90. Ibid., pp. 7, 96.

91. М. Артамонов: "История Хазар", пос. съч., стр. 400. О. М. Helfen: "The Yüeh-chih Problem Re-examined", op. cit., p. 80: "...All over the eurasian

steppes the nobles were the 'white' the low-born the 'black'."

92. V. Minorsky: "The Turks, Iran and the Caucasus in the Middle Ages", op. cit., p. 426, chapter VIII, "The Turkish Dialect of the Khalaj": "...Khuwarizmi, who wrote some time between 365/975 and 381/9913, is the only author to make an interesting suggestion not found in earlier sources; "The Hayatila (Hephthalites) are a tribe of men who had enjoyed grandeur and possessed the country of Tukharistan; the Turks called Khalaj and K.njina are their remnants..."

93. "Sharaf al-Zaman Tahir Marvazi" on the Turks, China and India, English translation and commentary by V. Minorsky, publ. by the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1942, p. 98: "...Professor Haloun whom I (Minorsky) have consulted on the identity of the QUN has made a new and original suggestion. He would consider the possibility of the QUN being the T'U-YÜ-HUN. "Beside the full form of the latter name, the shortened form T'U-HUN and T'UI-HUN are also and infact preferable, used in the Chinese sources from the seventh century A. D. onwards. Instances of simple HUN (MIDDLE CHINESE YUEN) are very numerous as well". "The first known home of the T'U-YÜ-HUN was in southwestern Manchuria and their original language may have been a Mongolian dialect¹. About A. D. 310 they occupied the country round the present Ho-chou

in Kan-su and made themselves masters of the Kökenor region..."

94. Helmut Hoffman: article "Early and Medieval Tibet" publ. in "The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia", op. cit., p. 373: "...There are...examples of groups of the Ch'iang uniting in a real state under the overlordship of steppe warriors. A classic example of such a development was the T'U-YÜ-HUN state which was destroyed later, in the 7th century, by the Tibetan King Srong-brtsan sgam-po. The Ch'iang of northeast Tibet, including the Kukunor region, came under the rule of a Hsien-pi group whose dynasty called itself A-ch'ai (found in Tibetan literature as A-zha) and the state was called T'U-YÜ-HUN (Tibetan: Thogon, Tho-yo-gon). Information that the inhabitants of the T'u-yü-hun state raised horses and drank kumiss, but also had yaks and grew grain in favorable locations, indicates that their culture was a composite one, characteristic of the steppe peoples such as the Ch'iang...Among the Tibetans totem and tabu were twofold: the dog (which indicates a steppe people), and the monkey, which also appears among other Ch'iang peoples...Page 375: "...the Ch'iang spoke a language similar to, but not identical with Tibetan..."

95. Nicephori Archiepiscopi Constantinopolitani 'Opuscula', ed de Boor, Lipsiae 1880, р. 24; виж също статията на В. Бешевлиев: "Произход и етническа принадлежност на ПървоБългарите", публ. в Сборник в Памет на проф. Станчо Ваклинов, изд. БАН, 1984 г.

96. "The Chronicle of Theophanes", op. cit., p. 55.

97. Constantine Porphyrogenetus: "De Thematibus", ed Bon., p. 46.

98. Karl Menges: "The Oriental Elements in the Vocabulary of the Oldest Russian Epos, The Igor' Tale (Slovo o Ръlku Igorevě), publ. by the Supplement to "Word", Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York, 1951, pp. 10–12.

99. Карл Менгес е следвал St. Martin по отношение "Гундур на Хуните". Виж H. H. Howorth: "Westerly Drifting of Nomads", part XII, "The Huns", publ. in The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Irland, London 1874, p. 459: "Constantine Porphyrogenitus in fact tells us that the original name of the Bulgarians was UNUNGUNDURI (see St. Martin's essay on the Bulgarians, who says this name is merely a compound of HUN and GUNDUR, and compares it with the Burugundi mentioned by Agathias)..."

100. "The Introductory Chapters of Yaqut's Mu'jam al-Buldan", translated

and annotated by Wadis Jwaideh, pobl. by E. J. Brill, Leiden 1959, p. 47.

101. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p. 210: "...After the death of Tigran his son Valarsh came to the throne in the thirty second year of his homonym, Valarsh of Persia (note 1: Valarsh (of Persia): Vologeses III, 148–192, i.e., in 180 A. D....). He built up the place of his birth on the road into a great town; this was where, as his mother was going to her winter residence in Ayrarat, she was surprised by the pains of labor on her way and gave birth on the road, in the province of Basean at the place where the Murts' and Araxas join. This spot he built up and called Valarshavan after his own name..."

102. Sebeos: "Patmut'iwn", p. 53, calls the site BOLORPAHAK.

103. Moses Khorenats'i: "History of the Armenians", op. cit., p.p. 135/6.: "...the ancients called "Unwooded" and Upper Basean (the grassy meadows near the border of Sharay, but which later, because the colony of the Vlendur Bulgar Vund dwelt in the area, was called Vanand after his name ((note 9: Vlendur: Khalatiants' (Arshakidy, pp. 31 ff) and Marquart (Streifzüge, pp. 57, 500) suggested that this may be a variant form for the OLKHONTOR BULGARS mentioned in the description of the Bulgars north of the Caucasus in the Ashkharhats'oyts', LP, p. 100 (not in the SR). Malkhasyants' (apparatus ad loc. and n. 77) explains the term as the Mongol BAGHATUR ("hero")...")). And the names of the villages are called after his brothers and descendants to this very day..."

104. В. Н. Златарски: "Извъстието на Михаила Сирийски за пръселе-

нието на Българите", стр. 41 и 45.

105. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire...", op. cit., p. XXIV, p. 393: "...The other Patriarchs were unanimous in rejecting the Imperial dogma. Anastasius of Antioch and his bishops addressed to the Emperor a reasoned protest against the edict. Their bold remonstrances enraged Justinian I, and he was preparing to deal with them, as he had dealt with Eutychius, when his death relieved the Church from the prospect of a new persecution (n. 4: The sources for Justinian's heresy are:...); "The Third Part of the Ecclesiastical History of John Bishop of Ephesus", first translated from the original Syriac by R. Payne Smith, M. A. Oxford: at the University Press. 1860, p. 79: "...Anastasius, who

had (previously) held the office of Apocrisiarius at Alexandria: but accusations were laid against him before Justin II, who deposed him... Page 80: "...Anastasius is famous for his bold resistance to Justinian I, who had asked his opinion about his favourite theory of our Lord's body being incorruptible. His deposition in A. D. 569 is said to have been caused by his answer to the question, sent to him from Constantinople..."

106. William Montgomery McGovern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia, op. cit., p. 40: "...In the region just north of the Jaxartes River and including the ILI RIVER BASIN and the northern slopes of the Celestial Mountains dwelt the Sakas... In later times, when Alexander the Great invaded Central Asia the Sakas fought and obliged him to engage in several bloody combats...".

107. "Sharaf al-Zaman Tahir Marvazi, arabic text (circa 1120) with an English translation and commentary by V. Minorsky, publ. by the Royal Asiatic Society, 1942, p. 36: "...the king of the Turks is called Khaqan and the king of

the Bulgars B. T. LTU..."

108. Basil Anthony Collins: "Al-Muqaddasi: The Man and his Work", publ. by the Dept. of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1974, pp. v/vi: "...scholarly opinion has pronounced (al-Muqaddasi's) work, Ahsan al-Taqasim fi Ma'rifat al-Aqalim (The Best Divisions for the Classification-of Regions written toward the end of the tenth century, one of the most important geographical treatises of all those written in the Golden Age of Arabic literature, which ended with the first millennium of our era... Born in Jerusalem 945 A. D. (died ca. 1000)... Page 52: "...Strabo, however, justifies the telling of myths and stories as being, in the first place, essentially instructive, and in the second place, as useful in gaining the attention of the reader... Page 179: "...Samarra was at one time a great metropolis, the abode of the Caliphs of long ago. Mu'tasim planned it, and after him Mutawakkil added to it, so that the circuit around it was a journey of a whole day, It was really a place of great delight, so that it used to be called Surur man ra'a ("the pleasure of him who sees it"), then they abridged it and called it Surmara. It has a large mosque which used to be considered superior to the mosque at Damascus; its walls were covered with enamel, and pillars of marble were erected inside it, while the floor was of the same material. It has a lofty minaret, and everything about it has been wellfinished, Samarra was indeed a superior town..." Page 183: "...I (al-Muqaddasi) am a Syrian..." PAGE 215: "...FROM KHWARIZM: SABLE; SQUIRREL; WHITE WEA-SEL; FENNEC AND ITS FUR; FOX; BEAVER; HARE-PELTS VARIOUS-LY COLORED; GOATSKIN; WAX; ARROWS; CORK; COWLE (HEAD-GEAR); FISHGLUE; FISHBONES; OIL MADE OF THE STONES OF BEAVERS; AMBER; (A SKIN CALLED) AL-KAIMAKHT); HONEY; HASELNUTS; FALCONS; SWORDS; ARMOR; KHALANJWOOD; SLAVES FROM AMONG THE SAQUALIBA; SHEEP; CATTLE-ALL OF THESE FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE BULGHARS..."

109. Петър Добрев: "Светът на ПраБългарите", София 1994 г., стр. 157; Петър Добрев: "ПраБългарите – Произход, Език, Култура", София

1991 г., стр. 35-38.

110. "The Chronography of Gregory Abu'l-Faraj – Bar Hebraeus", op. cit., p. 195: "...In this year, which is the year thirteen hundred and forty-seven of the Greeks (A. D. 1036), a people went forth from HÛNÂYÊ (HUNS) who were called 'GHÛZZÂYÊ, with Amîrs of the SALJUKS from HYRCANIA, which is the land of the KHAZÂRS (KAZÂRÂYÊ, or KARZÂYÊ) in the north.

111. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", publ. by Princeton University Press, 1954, p. 163: '...Bar Hebraeus in a notice of A. D. 1036 identifies

Hyrcania with "the land of the Khazars"..."

112. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", op. cit., pp. 88, 115.

113. C. E. Bosworth: article "Khurasan" publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam², vol, letter "k", p. 56: "...Topographically, Khurasan in the modern, restricted sense is dominated by a zone of mountain ranges running NWSE, a continuation of the Alburz chain, and connecting that chain with the Paropamisus and Hindu Kush ranges of northern Afghanistan..."

114. G. Le Stange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphat", op. cit., p. 377: "...The river Atrak is a longer stream than the Jurjan and rises in the plains of Khurasan between Nisa and Khabushan near the sources of the Mashad river..."

115. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", op. cit., p. 115.

116. G. Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate", op. cit., p. 455.

117. Richard N. Frye: "Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana", publ. by the American Numismatic Society, N. York, 1949, p. 12: "...The coins of the last Kushan dynasty, the Kidarites, are based upon Sasanian models. Our knowledge of the Kidarites is still scanty, and much rests upon uncertain evidence. It seems that the name is derived from the first ruler, Kidara, who consolidated power north of the Hindu Kush Mountains ca. 350 A. D.⁴². The date as well as the course of events is a matter of dispute, and the reconstruction of Marquart in the only extensive study of the problem (note 43: J. Marquart, "Eranšahr"..., 1901, pp. 55–58; cf. also his "Kultur und sprachgeschichtliche Analekten", "Ungarische Jahrbücher", 9 (1929), p. 97)). According to him, the Kidarits ruled over most of the area east of the Caspian Sea, and the expeditions of the Sasanians against them took place in this area. The base of operaions of the Persian army was Gurgan at the southeast corner of the Caspian⁴⁴. Marquart, following Chinese sources, identified the capital of the Kidarites as the town of Balkhan in the ancient bed of the Oxus River, which once flowed to the Caspian Sea⁴⁵..."

118. G. Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphat", op. cit., p. 381: "...Istakhri (duplicated by Ibn Hawkal) and Mukaddasi give the road from Ray northwards across the great chain (of Elburz) to Amul, passing through Ask and Bulûr (Pulûr),... Travelling westward from Amul along the coast of the Caspian), Ibn Hawkal and Istakhri give the marches through Natil and Sâlûs to the frontier of Gîlân (Daylam); also eastward from Âm'ul to Âstarâbad and Jurjan city..."; An Abridged Translation by Edward G. Browne of the "History

of Tabaristan", compiled about A. H. 613 (A. D. 1216), London, 1905, p. 292 (index: Ask (mountain village in the district of Larijan': Mel. 24, 208), 36.

119. W. Barthold: "An Historical Geography of Iran", p. 84: "...they call themselves, according to some reports, Bolors – a term that appears already in Chinese historical sources of the first century A. D. (note 85: The Siyahpush form part of the Kafirs, the others are the Waiguli (Waigeli) and Presunguli (Presun, Prasun). The Kati are a part of the Siyahpush. The Presun are called Wiron by the Muslims; they are clearly a very ancient group who have conserved their old religious beliefs in their greatest purity and their respect for the PHURS or priests, shamans..."

120. "History of Tabaristan", op. cit., p. 196: "...Sayyid Násir reached Tamanjáda, and encamped in a plain known as KÁZAR. The war lasted forty days, and the people of Amul in fear sent their children and goods' to the country

villages..."

121. 412 BOLGARCHAI. BOLGARCHAI (known as Bolgaru in its upper reaches), a river in Azarbaijan SSR. It is 134 km long, drains a basin of 2,170 sq km, and rises on the northern slopes of the Talysh Mountains. The Bolgarchai seasonally dries up in its lower reaches. It is used for irrigation. Downstream it is supplemented by water form the Azizbekov Canal. In its upper and middle reaches, the Bolgarchai forms part of the USSR-Iran border.

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122. "A History of Sharvan and Darband", by V. Minorsky, Cambridge 1958, Annex III: "Mas'udi on the Caucasus", p. 158: "...Beyond this nation (Kashak/Kasogh) along the coast (of the Black Sea) lives a nation whose country is called SEVEN LANDS (al-sab'buldan). It is a great nation, inaccessible and far-flung. I do not know to what community (millat) they belong, and have no information about their religion n. 5" ...The alternative identification (Brun, II, 316) is with the Bulghars who did not follow Asparukh in his trek to the Danube (A. D. 679) but, with Bayan, remained in their old hounts near the Azov sea..."; "Al-Mas'udi"s Historical Encyclopaedia...", op. cit., p. 438.

123. G. Le Strange: "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate", op. cit., pp. 455/6; W. Barthold: "article "Amu-Darya", publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam¹, vol. 1, pp. 229–342; B. Spuler: article "Amu Darya", publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam², vol. 1, pp. 454–457. Page 455: "...Strabo (xi, 50) reports a discharge (of the

Oscus) into the Caspian Sea...

124. Basil Anthony Collins: "Al-Muqaddasi: The Man and his Work", op. cit., pp. 210/1: "...to a town beyond Nasa (in Khorasan) called Balkhan..."

125. W. Barthold and B. Spuler; article "Balkhan" publ. in Encyclopedia of Islam², vol. letter "B" p. 1002: "Balkhan, two mountain ranges east of the Caspian Sea, which enclose the dried-out riverbed of the Ozboi (cf. Amu Darya). To the north of this river lies the Great Balkhan... The Little Balkhan, south of the Ozboi and cut with NUMEROUS RAVINES, attains (in the west) a height of more than 800 meters..."

126. Procopius "History of the Wars", op. cit., vol. III, book V-XVIII 6-12,

p. 173; also index pp. 420, 431.

127. A. Zeki Validi Togan: "Ibn Fadlan's Reisebericht", Leipzig 1939, reprinted in Nendeln. Liechtenstein 1966, pp. 66/7, 191–193; James E. McKeithen: "The Risalah of Ibn Fadlan, an Annotated Translation with introduction", sudmitted for the degree Doctor of Philosophy, Indiana University, Nov., 1979, p. 111.

128. Procopius: "History of the Wars", op. cit., vol. VIII, v-24-30, p. 97.

129. Henryk Paszkiewicz: "The Making of the Russian Nation", op. cit., p. 10.

130. Gerard Clauson: "Die Bulgarische Fürstenliste und die Sprache der Proto-Bulgaren", by Omelian Pritsak. Ural-Altaische Bibliotek № 1. Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, 1955. Reviews of Books, publ. in Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1956, 3–4, pp. 229–230.

131. Проф. Ив. Шишманов: "Критичен Преглед на Въпроса за Про-

изхода на ПраБългарите", пос. съч., стр. 522, 605.

132. D. W. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", op. cit., p. 8, n. 25; A. Zeki Validid Togan: "Ibn Fadlan's Reisebericht", op. cit., pp. 244, 266, 294.

133. A. K. Narain: "Indo-Furopeans in Inner Asia", op. cit., pp. 172/3: "...A striking resemblance may also be noted in the deformed heads of the early

Yü'eh-chih and Hephthalite kings on their coinage..."

134. Ibid., p. 159: "...Trogus in 85 B. C. surely has reason to report that the Tokhari were ruled by the Asiani, which, if emended into Cuseni, may refer to the Kusana, the Kuei-shuang, who no doubt prove to be the most pre-eminent among the Yü'eh-chih so that they succeed in unifying the Yü'eh-chih power later..."

135. W. M. McGovern: "The Early Empires of Central Asia", op. cit., p. 405 and note 11 on p. 455: "That the Hua received the name Ephthalites from their King see Nan Shi, 79, 11a; see also Theophanes, Chronographia, p. 270; for "Hua" see K/ Czegledy: "From East to West", publ. in "The Cambridge History of Inner Asia", p. 95; also K. Enoki: "On the Nationality of the Hephthalites", p. 6, 28.

136. W. M. McGovern, op. cit., pp. 405: "...According to one Chinese chronicle the Ephthalites were ultimately of the same origin as the Yüeji/Yüeh-chih, according to another they were a branch of the people who inhabited Güshi or Turfan. According to the latter version the Ephthalites were descended from a group of Turfanese who in A. D. 126 aided the Chinese general Ban Yung in his attacks upon the Northern Huns and who afterwards settled in Žungaria¹³.

137. Ibid., p. 293/4.

138. Ibid., p. 301/2.

139. A. K. Narain: "Indo-Europeans in Inner Asia", op. cit., p. 169; "The Cambridge History of Iran", chapter 5: "The History of Eastern Iran-Late

Antiquity", p. 209: "After the fall of the Kushan dynasty in A. D. 225, the provinces of Gandhara, Bactria and Sogdiana passed under the rule of Sasanian governors who bore the title of Kushanshah "King of the Kushans". This Persian administration continued until about 360..." Page 211: "...about 350 the Huns or Hsiung-nu began to impinge upon the history of the eastern Iranian lands, coming to the west from the borders of China... The Hsiung-nu apparently passed to the north of the Tien-shan range, where their movements were unknown to the historians of either half of the civilized world. It is only in A. D. 350 that their impact fell on the course of western history... Page 212: ... Shortly after A. D. 360, when the reign of Varahran II Kushanshah came to an end, the next ruler to issue coins of Kushano-Sasanian fabric was the enigmatic figure of Kidara. This personage was no doubt a Hun, to judge by the phrase "Kidarite Hun" used by the historian Priscus in a later context. Probably Kidara was a successor of Grumbates/Krumbates as ruler over the Chionites... According to the Chinese sources followed by McGovern, a new wave of Hunnish invaders known as the Hephthalites fell upon Bactria towards the end of the 4th century, and drove the Kidarites into Gandhara. However, according to the thesis of Grirshman Chionites, Kidarites and Hephthalites were merely different names used at various periods for the same tribal group..."

140. A. K. Narain, ibid., p. 172: "...the king was originally the SON of CHITO-LO (Tzi-Dolo), king of the Great Yüeh-chih; that Chi-to-lo (Kidara) HAD BEEN FORCED TO MOVE WESTwards by the attack of the Hsiung-nu, and he made his son guard this city; and that "for this reason the kingdom was named the Little Yu'eh-chih. This son was probably Kouncha mentioned

by Priscus..."

141. W. M. McGovern, op. cit., pp. 407/8.

142. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire...", op. cit., p. 5: "...The lands between the Oxus and Jaxartes had for some centuries been in the hands of the Kushans. The Kushans were now conquered (c. A. D. 425) by another Tartar people, who were known to the Chinese as the Ye-tha, to the Armenian and Arabic writers as the Haithal, and to the Greeks as the Ephthalites (3). The Greek historians sometimes classify them as Huns, but add the qualification "white", which refers to their fair complexion and distinguishes them from the true Huns (Hiung-nu), who were dark and ugly4. The Ephthalites belonged in fact not to the Hiung-nu, but to a different Turanian race, which was known to the Chinese as Hoa. Their appearance on the Oxus marked a new epoch in the perennial warfare between Iran and Turan. They soon built up a considerable empire extending from the Caspian to the Indus, including Chorasmia, Sogdians, and part of north-western India⁵. Their chief town was Balkh, and Gurgan⁶ (on the river of the same name which flows into the Caspian) was their principal frontier fortress against Persia. The first hostilities against the Ephthalites broke out in A. D. 427 and resulted in a complete victory for Varahran⁷ (Bahram V Gur, 420-438)..."

143. Kazuo Enoki: "On the Date of the Kidarites" (1), publ. in "The Memoirs of the Toyo Bunko, 1969, p. 4.

144. J. B. Bury: "History of the Later Roman Empire", op. cit., yol. 2, pp. 7/

8, note 5.

145. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", op. cit., pp. 19/20.

146. "The Cambridge History of Iran", chapter "Iran under the Sasanians", p. 147.

147. René Grousset: "The Empire of the Steppes", publ. by Rutgers

University Press, 1970, p. 82.

- 148. Ibid., chapter 5, "History of Eastern Iran Late Antiquity", pp. 214/5: "...the Sasanian emperor Khusrau I Anushirvan (A. D. 531–549) had resolved to end the menace to Iran of the Hephthalites and their incursions. He built lines of fortification on the Gurgan plain; one was the wall known today as Sadd-i Iskandar "Alexander's barrier", on the steppe north of Bandar-i Shah and Gunbad-i Qabus; the second runs from the mountains to the sea near Bandar-i Gaz, and covers the eastward approach to Mazandaran. At the same time a branch of the Turkish nation had arrived on the Jaxartes steppes from their original home in Mongolia. Khusrau made an alliance with the Turkish Khan called in the western sources Sinjibu or Silzlbul to crush the Hephthalites. Soon after A. D. 557 a fierce battle was fought between the confederates and the Hephthalites, the latter being totally defeated and dispersed. The lands of the Hephthalites were partitioned along the line on the Oxus, those to the north passing to the Turks, while those to the south of the river were retained by the Sasanians..."
- 149. "The History of Bukhara, translated from a Persian Abridgment of the Arabic Original by Narshakhi", by Richard N. Frye, Cambridge, Massachuset ts, 1954, pp. 105/6, 121.

150. René Grousset: "The Empire of the Steppes", op. cit., p. 172.

151. "History of Bukhara", op. cit., p. 7.

152. Richard N. Frye: "Notes on the History of Transoxiana", publ. in "Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies", vol. 19, 1956, p. 109.

153. Ibid., p. 109.

154. Ibid., p. 115.

155. César E. Dubler: "Abu Hamid el Granadino y su Relación de viaje por Tierras Eurasiáticas", imprenta y editorial Maestre, Madrid, 1953, p. 55.

156. René Grousset: "The Empire of the Steppes", op. cit., p. 84.

157. "The History of Theophylact Simocatta", An English Translation with introduction and Notes by Michael and Mary Whitby. Clarendon Press. Oxford, 1986, pp. 188/9; René Grousset, op. cit., p. 82: "...A portion of them (the Ephthalites) – the nomads pasturing in the Aral region in the northwest – had to flee to the West, and it may be these, rather than the remnants of the Juanjuan, who under the name of Uarkhonites and Avars founded a new Mongol khanate in Hungary⁸..."

158. René Grousset: "The Empire of the Steppes", op. cit., p. 85.

159. "The Cambridge History of Iran", vol. 3, chapter "Iran under the Sasanians", op. cit., p. 163.

160. Ibid., p. 164.

161. Ibid., p. 163: "...It is doubtful if the king was the ruler of the western Turks; more likely he was a chief of the Hephthalites, vassals of the Turks..."

162. James E. McKeithen: "The Risalah of Ibn Fadlan...", op. cit., p. 51: "... We set out from Jurjaniyah on Monday, the second of Dhu'l-Qa'dah in the year 309 (note 114: March 4, 922 A. D.). We put in at a ribat called "Zamjan" (note 115: A Ribat on the ascent of the Ust-Yurt of which nothing else is known...") which is near THE GATE OF THE TURKS (note 116: ... The entry into the land of the Turks is made from Jit.). We left there on the following day, and stopped over at a place called Jit (D. T.: Jit is ca. 50 kilometers to the northwest of Jurjaniyah, present day New Urganj (Kunja Orgench). Snow fell so (heavily) on us that the camels waded up to their kness through it. Thus we remained at this way station for two days..."

163. "The Cambridge History of Iran", op. cit., p. 163: "...after his victories in the east Bahram was sent to the Caucasus to repel an invasion of nomads, quite possibly the Khazars. Here too he seems to have been successful although

details are lacking..."

164. Professor Steven Runciman: "The Medieval Manichee, A Study of the Christian Dualist Heresy", Cambridge, at the University Press, 1955. (First printed in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge.) Reprinted by offset-litho by Percy Lund Humphries & Co. Ltd., Bradford) PAGE 64.

165. "The Chronicle of Theophanes" an English translation of anni mundi 6095–7305 (A. D. 602–813), with introduction and notes by Harry Turtledove,

Univerity of Pennsylvania Press, 1982, p. 57.

166. "The Cambridge History of Iran", chapter "Geographical Divisions" p. 766: "...A threat to Parishkhwar then existed from the Hun tribes of the Caucasus and especially from the Chol and KIDARITES ABOVE GURGAN. The city Sariya on the GURGAN road was probably made such a defensive point. Parishkhwar was notable for the persisting of the non – Iranian substrate within its population. These people were generally termed Aner, Strabo's Anariacae. In the west of the province, the Irannian Gels, who were noted warriors², dwelt in the coastal plain; their city VARNA lay near the corner of the Caspian (note 3: Ptolemy, VI. 2). The CASPI themselves had been driven into the mountains..."

ПРИТУРКА: "ВЪТРЕШНА И ВЪНШНА БЪЛГАРИЯ"

SA SH SHEET TERMOV BURGO O' MH NOO' O' AR

Коя е "Вътрешна" и коя – "Външна" България? Отговорът на този въпрос изисква подробно изследване, за което тук са дадени началните стъпки, водещи към хоризонта на познанията.

Тези две названия се дават от средновековните Арабски и Персийски автори. От Персийската анонимна география "Худуд ал-'Алам" разбираме, че "Вътрешна" е Черна/Боспорска България, простираща се до края на X век в териториите от река Днепър до земите на Кхазарската/Хазарска империя. В този труд, съставен към края на Х век, се казва, че "Вътрешните Българи водят войни с всичките (sic) Рус (руснаци), но търгуват с всички народи, които живеят около тях. ((Един много интересен пример за търговските им отношения с Кхазарската/Хазарска империя, разказан от Арабския географ ал-Истахри (писал в средата на Х век), е даден подолу)). Те (Вътрешните Българи) притежават стада овце, оръжия и военни съоръжения" (1). За войните, водени от Рус (руснаците) срещу Черните/Боспорски Българи в труда "За Управлението на Империята", съставен от Ромейския/Византийски император Константин VII Багренородени (913-959), се казва следното: "...В същото това Меотийско (Азовско) море се вливат реки, много и големи; към северната му страна тече реката Днепър, от която руснаците идват/нахлуват през Черна България и Кхазария и Сирия..." (2). В руския летопис "Повесть Временных Лет" за 945 г. се казва, че според сключения между Византия и княз Игор от Киев договор "Черните Българи, които идват и опустошават околностите на Херсон (Д. Т.: град Херсонес във Византийските владения на Кримския полуостров), руският княз е задължен да не ги оставя да вредят на този район" (3). В руската т. нар. "Никониева хроника" се дава съобщение за друго събитие, станало около век по-рано, когато Черните/Боспорски или Вътрешни Българи убили в сражение сина на Асколд/Ашкол през 864 година. (4). През тази епоха Асколд/Ашкол и неговият съплеменник Дир са владеели Киев/ Самбат и околностите му. Трябва да се обърне внимание, че срапо пътя си, за да достигне столицата на Кхазарската/Хазарска империя и също да я опустоши? Жаден за кръв и плячка, той продължил нашествията си и се отправил към Волжка България, където продължил варварските си деяния, а 3–4 години по-късно нахлул и в Дунавска България, която попаднала под ударите на свирепите му пълчища. До каква степен тези негови нашествия са допринесли за прекъсването на доходните търговски отношения между трите Българии и Кхазария/Хазария?

Известен е едновременният упадък на тези наши страни, резултат от който е разрухата на Кхазарската/Хазарската империя, изчезването на Вътрешна България от историческата сцена след Х век и падането на Дунавска България под Византийско робство. Ще започне ли скоро изследване на тези изключително важни събития от историята на Българите? Как тези събития са се отразявали и се отразяват и до днес върху Общо-Българската Народност и Общо-Българското Съзнание? Ще настъпи ли общото ни осъзнаване? "О, неразумни", докога ще се оставяш да бъдеш заблуждаван от зловредните клишета като това за "славянските ни братя – руснаците"?

БИБЛИОГРАФСКИ СПРАВОЧНИК И ЦИТАТИ, ВКЛЮЧЕНИ КЪМ ТЕКСТА НА ПРИТУРКАТА "ВЪТРЕШНА И ВЪНШНА БЪЛГАРИЯ"

1. Hudud al-'Alam (The Regions of the World), A Persian Geography, 372 A. H. – 982 A. D., translated and explained by V. Minorsky, London 1970, p. 160: 'Discourse on the Country of the Inner Bulgars (Bulghar-i andarumi)'" "...The people are courageous, warlike, and terror-inspiring. Their nature resembles that of the Turks living near the Khazar country. The Inner Bulghars are at war with all the Rus, but carry on commerce with all those who live around them. They possess sheep, arms and implements of war..."

2. "Constantine Porphyrogenitus de Administrando Imperio", Greek text edited by Gy. Moravcsik, English translation by R. J. H. Jenkins, printed in

Budapest, 1949, pp. 186/7.

3. "The Russian Primary Chronicle", Laurentian Text, translated and edited by Samuel Hazzard Cross and Oleg P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor, publ. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1953, p. 76: "...In the matter of the country of Kherson and all the cities in that region, the prince of Rus' shall not have the right (51) to harass these localities, nor shall that district be subject to you... Regarding the Black

Bulgarians who come and ravage the Kherson district, we enjoin the prince of Rus' not to allow them to injure that region..."

4. "The Nikonian Chronicle", From the Beginning to the Year 1132 (vol. One), edited, introduced and annotated by Serge A. Zenkovsky. Publ. by Kingston Press, Inc. Princeton, New Jersey, 1984, p. 17: "In the year 7372(864). The son of Askol'd (of Kiev) was killed by the Bulgars..."; In his article "On the Black Bulgars" the hungarian C. A. Macartney advances a totally distorted version concerning the terriories under the reign of the Black Bulgars. For him as well as for "patriotic" history fallacious authors of his kind the words of Procopius sound appropriate: "...But as regards these matters, let each one speak according to his wish, for many things which happened elsewhere, or which perhaps never happened at all, men are wont to appropriate to their own country, being indignant if all do not follow their opinion..." ("History of the Wars", vol. VII - V - 24-30, p. 97); David Marshall Lang: "The Bulgarians from Pagan Times to the Ottoman Conquest", publ. by Thames and Hudson, 1976, pp. 37/8: "... As for the Bulgars who stayed behind in what is now southern Russia and the Ukraine, we may distinguish particularly those of 'INNER BULGARIA', betweeen the Don and the Dnieper, and the separate and distinct community of the Muslim Bulgars or Bulghars, centred on the great trading city of Bulghar on the Volga. In the tenth century, Russian and Byzantine sources begin to mention a people known as 'Black Bulgarians', neighbours of the Khazars, and evidently occupying part of the territory known as Inner Bulgaria. The Nikon Chronicle and other Russian sources further refer to colonies of Bulgars living as far north as the river Kama. The modern Chuvash people, also the Kazan Tatars, owe much ethnically and culturally to earlier Bulgar communities dwelling along the rivers Volga and Kama. Thus we may trace a continous thred running through many centuries of Russian history, and linking Old Great Bulgaria with communities still extant in the Soviet Union today..."; Емил Михайлов: "Руси и Българи през Ранното Средновековие, стр. 123: "...би могло да се обърне внимание на едно сведение от Йоакимовия летопис (предадено у В. Татишчев): По сем (след убийството на Асклод (881 г. според Никониевата хроника)) Олег облада всю страну ту, много народы себе покори, воева же на греки морем и принуди мир купити, возвратися с честию великою и богатствы многими. ПОВОЕВА ЖА КОЗАРЫ, БОЛГОРЫ и ВОЛОТЫ до Дуная" (579). От това сведение се вижда, че Олег е имал редица военни стълновения с народите, които са ограждали Киевска Русия от югоизток, юг и югозапад до Дунава и са препятствали на нейния излаз на Черно море. То е в унисон и е допълнение на данните на "Повесть временных лет". То потвърждава нашето мнение за активния военен натиск върху южните племена и народи, започнат още от времето на Асколд и Дир. Олег е бил естествен продължител на тази политика. Но той е разполагал с много по-големи ресурси и възможности за нейното провеждане и трябва да се предполага, че неговите удари са били по-

силни и нанасяни в по-голяма дълбочина. Ясно е, че под "Болгары" в Йоакимовия летопис трябва да се разбират Черните Българи по Долното Поднепроводие и Приазовието..."; Thomas S. Noonan: article "Bulgars", publ. in "Soviet & Russian Encyclopedia", vol. 2, pp. 212/2: "...Not all the Bulgars migrated to (what is now) the south Russian steppe as the result of Khazar pressure in the second half of the seventh century. Russian, Byzantine and Mislim sources of the 10-th century suggest that some Bulgars were perhaps found in this general area at that time. The treaty between Rus and Byzantium of 945, for example, provide that the prince of Rus should not permit the Black Bulgarians to raid the Kherson region. Constantine Porphyrogenitus, writing about 950, briefly noted that the so-called Black Bulgarians can attack the Khazars. The Inner Bulgars noted by several medieval Muslim sources are identified by some with these Bulgars, who supposedly remained somewhere in or around the Azov steppe. The Inner or Black Bulgars also have been linked with one of the two main groups of the Saltovo (Saltovo-Maiatscoe) Culture, which occupied the Azov-Northern Donets region in the eight to tenth centuries... The subsequent history of the Inner or Black Bulgars is unclear, since after the tenth century written sources about them vanish, while the Pechenegs and the Polovtsy (Kumans) came to occupy (what is now) the south Russian steppe..."

5. "Hudud al-'Alam", (commentary by V. Minorsky), op. cit., p. 439, n. 3: "Marquart 'Streifzüge, 503, places the Black Bulgars between the Dniepr and the Khazar lands, and further identifies them with the Kuturgur mentioned in Syriac and Byzantine sources."

6. "Hudud al-'Alam", op. cit., p. 439: "...The Inner Bulghars were identified by Westberg, 1. c., with the Black Bulghars mentioned both in Const. Porph., De Admin. Imp., ch. 12 and 42, and in Russian chronicles (as raiders of the Crimean Chersonese)..."

7. Цитатите от ал-Истахри и Ибн Хаукал са дадени в "Hudud al-'Alam" (Commentary V. Minorsky) op. cit., pp. 438/9: 'The Inner Bulghars'. Marquart, Streifzüge, 503 – 6, 517 – 19; Weatberg, K analizu vostoc. istoč., in Zhurnal Min. Nar. Prosv., February 1908, pp. 387 – 9. The term undoubtedly belongs to Balkhi (ca. 850–934) for only the two geographers who remodelled his work mention the Bulgar al-dakhil. Ist., 226, writes: "The Rus trade with the Khazars, Rum, and Great Bulgar (Bulghar al-a'zam).

They border from the north on the Rum; their numbers are great and their might is reported to be such that they have imposed the kharaj on those of the Rum and Inner Bulghar who live near to their country. The Inner Bulghars are Christians". I. H., 286, gives a considerably different version: "the Great Bulghar border on the Rum from the north; their number is reported to be such that in the old days (qadiman) they imposed the kharaj on those of the Rum who lived near them. As regards the Inner Bulgars there are among them Christians and Muslims"..."

8. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", publ. by Princeton

University Press, 1954, p. 215.

8A. Ch. J. Halperin: "Bulgars and Slavs in the First Bulgarian Empire: A Reconsideration of the Historiography", publ. in "Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi", Tomus III, Anno 1983, p. 193: "...Symeon, according to an inscription, was accompanied in a campaign of 922 by his Tarkan Kosar."

9. "Constantine Porphyrogentius de Administrando Imperio", op. cit., pp. 64/5: "12) Of Black Bulgaria and Chazaria: The so-called black Bulgaria can

also attack the Chazars."

10. "Hudud al-A'lam", op. cit., p. 53.

11. Ibid., pp. 40/1.

12. Ibid., p. 423.

13. I. Zimonyl: "...The Origins of the Volga Bulgars", p. 109:"...The term OUTER BULGHAR is mentioned by Istakhri: "Outer Bulghar is a small town, there are many districts in it and it is famous for being the harbour of these kingdoms" (BGA, I, 10⁶⁻⁷.)

14. D. M. Dunlop: "The History of the Jewish Khazars", op. cit., pp. 215-217.

15. Димитър Ненов: "Академия – да, но каква?": "...Академията преди 9.IX.1944 г. беше научно дружество от западен тип и след това се превърна в Академия от "социалистически тип" по съветски модел с придадени към академиците институти... след 9.IX.1944 г. на Университета беше наложен модел на развитие, превръщащ го в "педвуз" от съветски тип, в който науката оставаше на второ място. Във висшите учебни заведения бяха силно завишени политическите и на отделните "кадри" изисквания към преподавателите-възпитатели на младото поколение... А това, че тоталитарната власт, както пише авторът (проф. Николов) доведе висшето образование и науката в Университета в тежко състояние, е напълно вярно, но това е само нейна вина... В Академията наистина ще се "циментира една отживяла и доказала своята непригодност структура". Тогава БАН не ще има право на живот..."

16. Dr. Hilda R. Ellis Davisdon, Cavendish College, Cambridge: "The Viking

Road to Byzantium", p. 140.

17. Thomas S. Noonan: article "Suzdalia's Eastern Trade in the Century Before the Mongol Conquest", publ. in Cahiers du Monde Russe et Soviétique, vol. XIX – 4, p. 381.

18. Константин Тотев: "Зооморфни Катинари от Средновековна България", статия публ. в "Проблеми на ПраБългарската История и Култура", 2, БАН, 1991 г., стр. 247–258.

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A. Al.Mas'udi's Historical Encyclopedia "Meadows of Gold and Mines of

Gems" op. cit., pp. 413-415.

Б. D. M. Dunlop: article "Bahr al-Rum", publ. in the Encyclopedia of Islam² vol. letter "B", p. 935: "...The different parts of Bahr al-Rum have special names, e.g., Bahr Tiran, 'the Tyrrhenian Sea' (al-Razi); Djun al-Banadikiyyin, 'the Gulf of the Venetians' (Ibn Hawkal) or al-Khalidi al-Banadiki, 'the Venetian Gulf' (al-Idrisi), in effect the whole of the Adriatic; Khalidi al-Kustantiniyya, 'Gulf of Constantinople', the approaches of the Black Sea..."

Page 934: "Bahr al-Rum, the Sea of the Greeks', or Bahr al-Rumi, 'the

Greek Sea, i.e. the Mediterranean..."

B. Steven Runciman: "A History of the First Bulgarian Empire", London,

1930 p. 168, n. 2.

Γ. H. Crégoire: "Chapter IV "The Amorians and Macedonia 842-1025", publ. in "The Cambridge Medieval History", vol. IV, Cambridge university. Press 1966, p.p. 128/9; M. Canard: "Arabes et Bulgars au Debút du Xe Siecle",

publ. in "Byzantion", Bruxelles, 1936, pp. 213-223.

Д. M. Canard: chapter XVII: "Byzantium and the Muslim World to the Middle of the Eleventh Century", publ. In "The Cambridge Medieval History", op. cit., pp. 716, 717: "...In 921 or 922 the imperial fleet almost captured Leo of Tripoli, but in 924 THAMAL reached the Sea of Marmora and joined counsel with the Bulgars; no effective results followed, since the Bulgar offensive was halted soon after this, and in 925 the Calif (al-Muqtadir), who was now exposed to the attackes of the Carmathians, was forces to accept an exchange..." AND THE PORTS OF THE PROPERTY OF SEPARACION OF PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF TH

но вярно, но това с само нейна вина... В Академията файстина предоставляються

vol. XIX - 4, p. 381.

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Първа част. Берзилия/Берсилия/Барсилия в Първа Сарматия
Втора част. Хуно-Българската църковна писменост
Трета част. Заселването на многобройна Българска група, предвождана от монарха Булгарис/Булгариос на юг от река Дунав по времето на Ромейския/Византийския император Маврикий (582–602) според историческите данни на Григорий Бар Хебраеус и Михаил Сирийски
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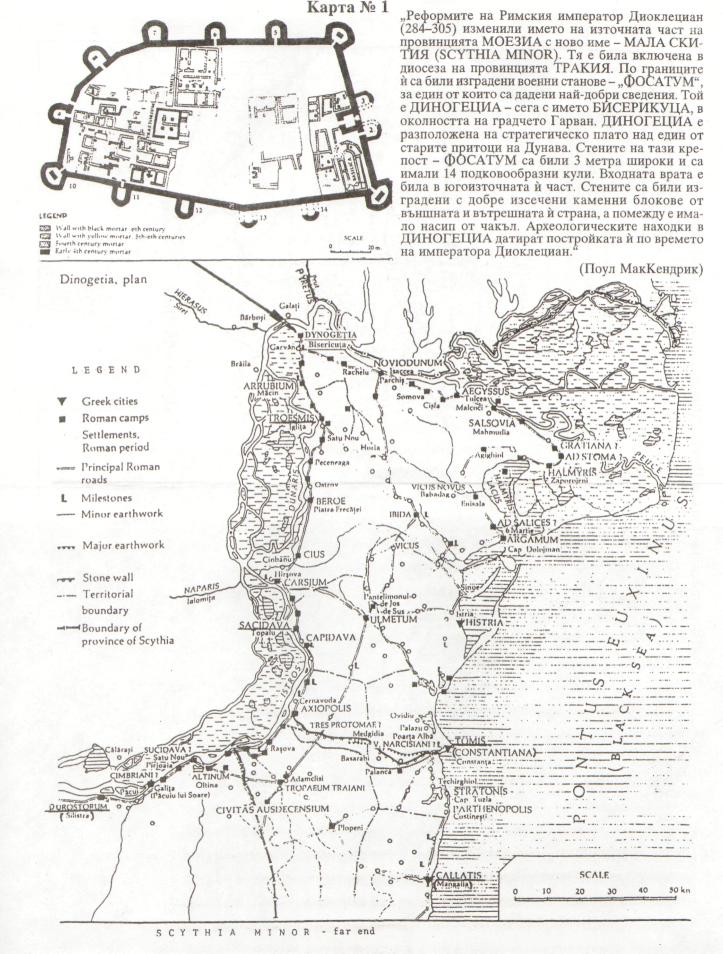
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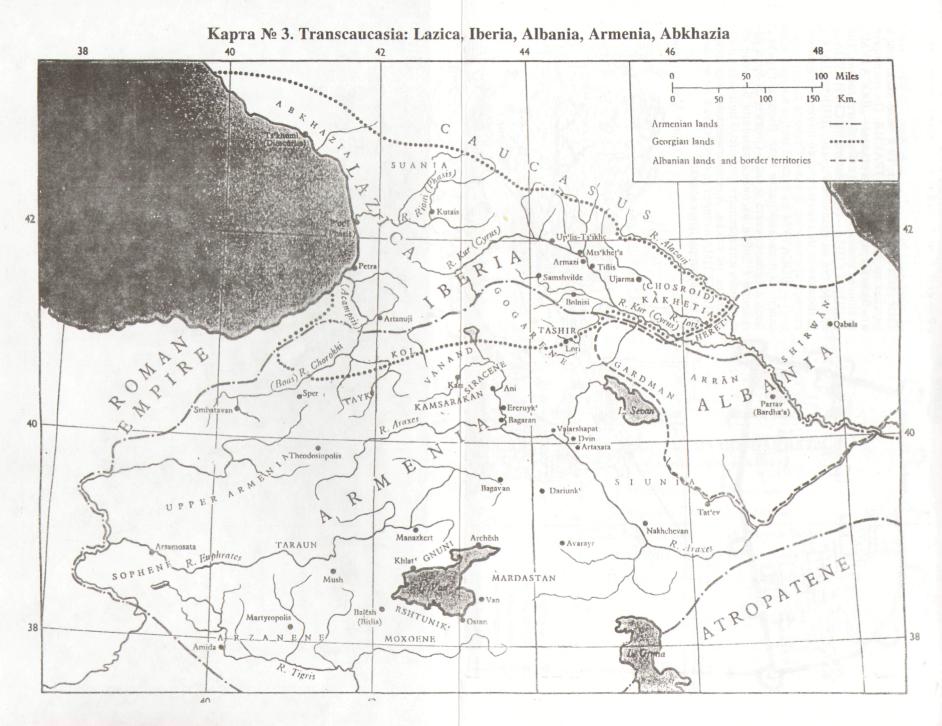
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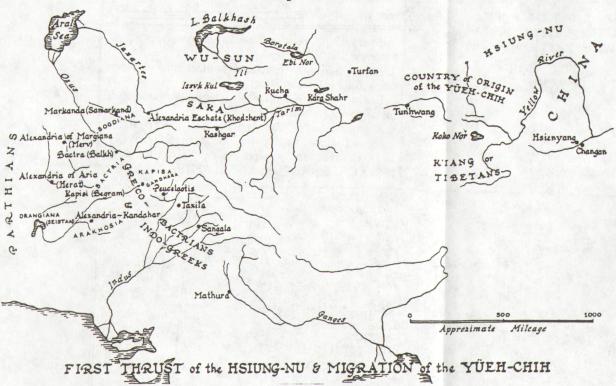
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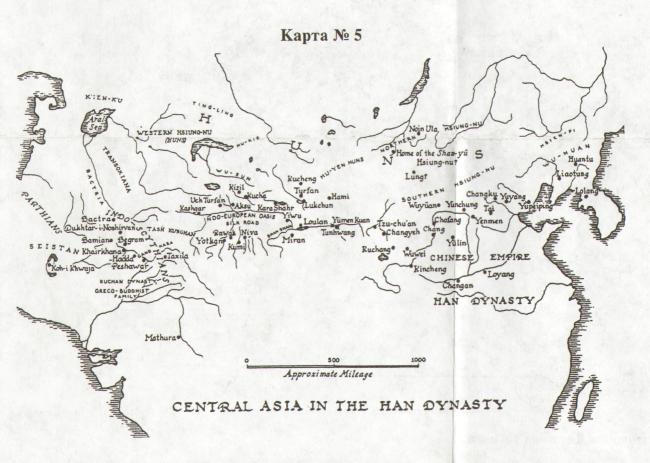
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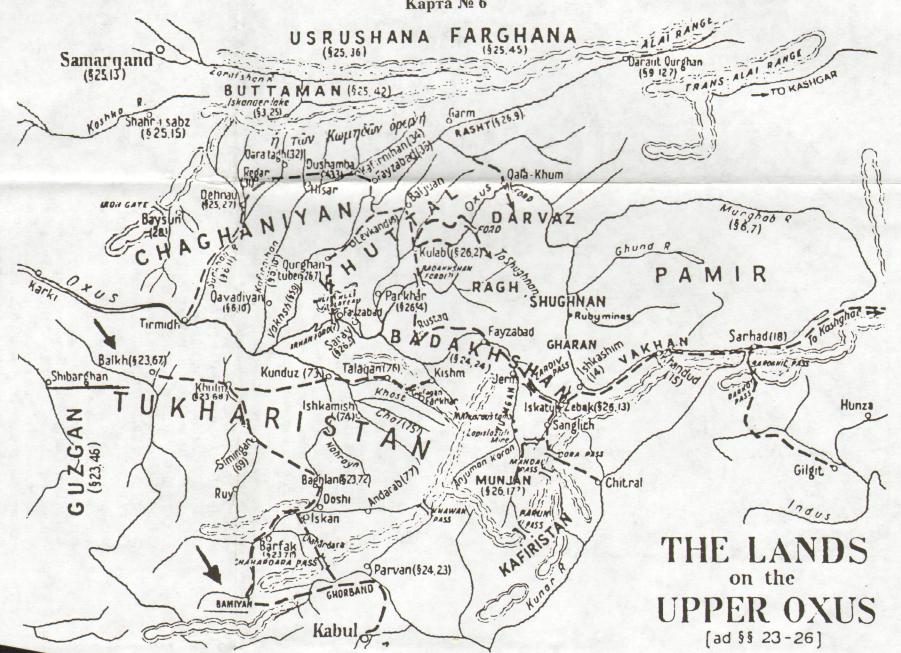




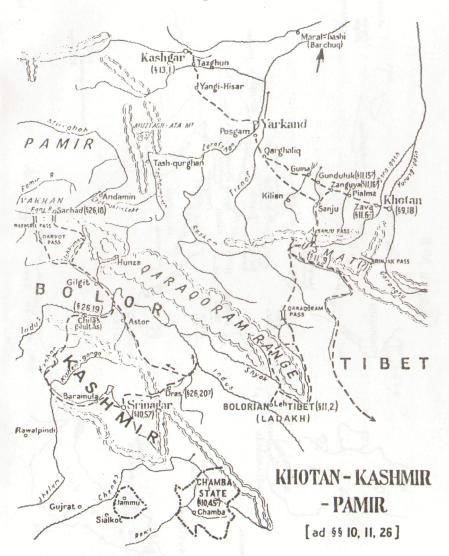
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